REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1883.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz.,
Messrs. Hansard & Son, 13, Great Queen Street, W.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster;
Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, and Sale Office, House of Lords;
Messrs. Adam & Charles Black, of Edinburgh;
Messrs. Alexander Thom & Co., or Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., of Dublin.

1884.

[C.—3945.] *Price* 1*s.* 2*d.*

CONTENTS.

	Page
Report of Inspector for the year ending 31st October 1883 - -	3
Appendix I. - - - - - -	53
Appendix II. - - - - - - -	217

REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., C.B., H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, for the Year ended 31st October 1883.

SIR, Whitehall, December 1883.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my report for the year ended 31st October last.

It is now 50 years since the passing of the first effective Factory Act, and thus the year 1883 may be distinguished as the "jubilee" of factory legislation.

It is true an Act was passed on the 22nd June 1802 "for "the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices "and others employed in cotton and other mills, and in "cotton and other factories;" but this was never put into operation.

The regulations were literally confined to the two above-stated objects.

Children, without restriction as to age, were not to be employed at actual work for more than 12 hours—between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. The premises were to be limewashed at least twice a year, and provision was made for medical aid in case of infectious disorders breaking out.

So much for health.

Morals required a more elaborate code.

Every apprentice was to be instructed on each work-day in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or either of them, by some discreet and proper person.

Every apprentice was to be instructed for one hour on every Sunday in the principles of the Christian religion.

In the case of apprentices, being members of the Church of England, they were to be examined once a year by the rector, and be duly prepared for confirmation, and to be confirmed by the Bishop.

In the case of members of the Church of Scotland, they were to be examined once a year by the minister of the parish, and to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Apprentices were to be taken to church at least once a month, and when not so taken, divine service must be performed in some convenient room in or adjoining the factory at least once on every Sunday.

The morals of any apprentice or other person not of the Church of England or of Scotland were left out in the cold.

The Act did not apply to Ireland; but the reason was,

that there were not in that country "cotton or other "factories" in which apprentices were employed.

This code for ensuring health and morals was left, practically, to administer itself.

The justices in quarter sessions were empowered to appoint at least two visitors; one of whom must be a justice of the peace, and the other a clergyman of the Church of England or of the Church of Scotland, who were invested with full power of entry and examination.

It is unnecessary to inquire what was the effect of this law—which would appear rather to be an emanation from the statesmen of the Stuarts than of the present century,—or what was the nature of its administration.

The Act of 1802 was not repealed but ignored by the effective legislation of 1833, which was adapted to the spirit of the times, and laid the foundation upon which subsequent amendments were built up until the one code was formulated and passed in 1878.

The Act of 1833 was confined, much as was the Act of 1802, to factories in which the processes of spinning, weaving, &c. were carried on in cotton, woollen, worsted, flax, silk, &c. factories.

The age below which children might not be employed was fixed.

The hours of commencing and ending work, and of meal times, the restriction of the number of hours during which children might be employed for half and full time, were determined.

Means for ascertaining the age of children and their physical ability to work were devised.

Children were required to attend day school, and vouchers of their attendance were to be produced

The limewashing and cleansing of factories were compulsory.

Those principles, modified and enlarged, are the basis of the existing regulations.

I have no means of ascertaining what number of cotton and other factories existed in 1802. It could not have been large, for the manufacture by steam or water power was in its infancy. Water was the principal motive power, and the establishment of factories where water power existed in country districts necessitated the hiring of apprentices from the town workhouses, as the neighbourhoods did not afford a sufficient supply of labour. But with respect to 1833, I have the reports of the Inspectors of Factories appointed by His Majesty under the provisions of the Act of that

year, and, from them it appears that there were then about 3,094 cotton and other factories in the three kingdoms, as under :—

In England - -	- 2,642
„ Scotland - -	- 388
„ Ireland - -	- 64
	3,094

Such were the number of industrial establishments, and such the regulations to be observed in them in 1833.

As time wore on other industries were added to the list of those requiring inspection, until at the present time every establishment in which mechanical power, whether of steam, water, or gas, is used for the purposes of manufacture is a factory; and almost every place in which the preparation of any article, or adaptation of any article for sale is carried on, is a workshop.

Further than this, the improvement of the means of the education of factory children, which was in 1833, and for many years afterwards, a most interesting portion of the duties of the Inspectors of Factories, is now under the charge of a distinct department of education.

The bringing under our inspection all the varied industries of the country rendered it absolutely necessary that regulations, which in cotton factories could be fixed and determined, should be elastic and appropriate for such establishments as blast furnaces, brickfields, or dressmaking; hence there are a variety of customs and exigencies which had to be considered and met.

But the Act of 1878 cleared up many doubts, and released, from what appeared to be unnecessary inspection, many places which, under a strict interpretation of previous Factory Acts, were workshops and subject to workshop regulations.

For instance, the following places are altogether exempt from inspection :—

All places in which men only are employed, and in which there is not any machinery moved by mechanical power.

Industrial schools in which any handicraft is carried on for the purpose of instruction.

Houses in which straw plait, pillow lace, and glove making are carried on by the members of a family residing in the house.

Houses in which any handicraft is carried on by the members of a family residing in the house, as an occasional occupation and not as the principal means of living.

The following places are subject only partially to the requirements of the Act:—

In houses where the members of a family residing therein work, the labour of adult females is unrestricted; that of young persons may be taken between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., and until 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

In workshops where notice has been given that neither children nor young persons are employed, the labour of female adults may be taken between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.

In the two last-named places the exhibition of an abstract and the allowance of holidays are not compulsory, nor do the enactments as to ventilation or limewashing apply.

The administration of the law has been greatly facilitated by these various enactments, and the work was lightened in many localities: but while, previous to 1878, it was a matter of general complaint that if a manufacturer wished to see precisely the regulations which applied to his occupation he had to pick out those clauses which would affect him from 15 Acts of Parliament, it remains our duty to be conversant with a vast variety of enactments and exceptions which did not exist in any previous Act of Parliament, and, in districts where there is a great variety of occupations in which different special enactments and exceptions apply, the greatest care is necessary in explanation and instruction.

But it is not in explanation and instruction in factory rules alone that our aid is sought. I have applications for advice in almost all the relations between master and servant. One apprentice asks whether after having worked at his trade his master can insist upon his cleaning knives and boots in the house; another, whether he can be compelled to take out parcels; another, whether deduction can be made from his pay for absence from work; another, whether on his master owing him six weeks' wages his acceptance of one week's wages would bar his claiming the balance; then supposing he proceeded against his master for the balance, and the master did not pay, how was he to get his due? Again, young ladies in dressmakers' workrooms have applied to know whether their employers could refuse them leave to go and seek other employment, whether a week's or a month's notice to leave was required; whether they are not entitled to a fortnight's holiday; and complaints of insufficient food and ill-ventilated bedrooms. Although I cannot satisfy all my correspondents, it is a pleasing proof that we are looked upon as impartial judges, and our advice sought as that of unprejudiced persons.

Two subjects have always occupied much of the attention of the Inspectors of Factories, the protection of machinery,

and thereby the prevention of accidents, and the improvement in the sanitary condition of factories and workshops.

It has been noticed how year by year the number of accidents reported to this department and summarized in my annual reports have increased, and as there is a power vested in the Inspectors of issuing a notice in the case of machinery, which may appear and be likely to cause personal injury, it is of much importance that the circumstances attending the accidents which are reported to me should be thoroughly investigated. This is a duty both of magnitude and of responsibility: of magnitude because there are annually about 9,000 such reports to be carefully examined, and subsequent investigation to be made; and of responsibility, because very great care must be taken to discriminate between that which is feasible and necessary, and that which, while it is apparently advisable, would unduly hamper the processes of manufacture without affording corresponding immunity from injury. For instance, there is a large quantity of machinery which is dangerous unless it be kept covered. The incidence of manufacture requires the covering to be constantly removed, and it is frequently alleged that the loss of time in unscrewing and in unfastening the coverings becomes an item of importance not commensurate with the chances of accidents, which it is further alleged could only arise from inattention or carelessness. Nevertheless, we urge in the strongest manner that coverings be placed over all exposed machinery of such kinds as experience has shown to have been the cause of accidents.

There are two circumstances which have caused an increased number of accidents to be recorded of late years. The definition of "Factory" was made by the Act of 1878, to include all places in which steam, water, or other mechanical power was used, and thus a large number of accidents which were not required to be reported when the places were workshops are now reported, and the extensive use of gas-engines to drive machinery in places where hand power was alone used, has again caused additions to the number of accidents to be reported. It is thus very desirable that there should be at intervals a general resumé of the accidents reported to us in pursuance of the Act.

I have in some former reports traced out the kinds of factories in which the accidents principally occurred, the machinery causing the accidents, and the occupation of the persons suffering from accidents from machinery, and the days of the week on which the majority of accidents occurred, in order to assist us in recommendation for the protection of persons employed in factories.

Upon the present occasion H.M. Superintending Inspector Whymper has made a thorough investigation of the accidents reported during the past year, and his resumé, which I quote here, is an excellent exposition of how the question of protection from accidents in factories stands.

"Though the whole number of this year's reported accidents exceeds that of last year, the number of fatal accidents is less. Of accidents of all kinds we have 8,996 for this year as against 8,501 for last year; of fatal accidents, 401 as against 444. While the latter fact may encourage us to believe that our efforts to get gearing protected have had their intended effect in lessening danger, we need not, on the other hand, be disheartened by the reported increase of accidents in the aggregate, since this increase is probably only apparent, and is due to the fact that as time goes on, and as places which were first constituted factories in 1879 become more careful to report their slighter accidents, many of the latter, which formerly escaped notice, now find their proper place in our records, and help to swell the annual totals.

"Of the fatal accidents perhaps the most remarkable of the year were supplied by a series of what for want of a better word I may call "runover" accidents which happened in the autumn and winter of 1882–83 in one of the largest iron works of the kingdom. In all such places where the needs of the manufacture involve the traffic of frequent rail-cars over a large extent of ground traversed by swarms of people, accidents of this nature must be liable to occur from time to time. In these particular works exceptional dangers are occasioned by the lay of the ground with its steep gradients, as well as by the narrowness of the available space, often a mere lane, intersected by a network of rails, hemmed in by buildings and encumbered by waste material. Still the excess was, during the period named, too remarkable not to point to some special cause, and this was to be found, according to the management, in the very foggy and windy weather which prevailed in that part of the country, rendering reliance upon sight, hearing, and activity equally untrustworthy. As if to confirm this suggestion, with change of weather came almost entire immunity from these casualties; a result which, however, did not prevent steps being taken to lessen future dangers, by the issue of a strict code of rules for engine-drivers, by the clearance of spaces near certain dangerous points, and by orders that a look-out man should always be placed in the front truck of trains when being backed.

"Though the number of this year's fatal shaft accidents has, fortunately, fallen somewhat short of what might have been feared, yet they have been numerous enough to keep up the bad reputation of this particular part of the gearing; and when accidents from this cause do happen, they are usually so dreadful. Once caught by the shaft, the victim is whirled round and round, and dashed with each successive revolution against whatever obstacle may be near, until released by the tearing off of a limb, or by suffocation, or by the stoppage of the engine. To say that a shaft is absolutely safe, because it is out of reach, or because it is cased, seems to

require some reservation. People mount on ladders to adjust straps or to limewash; they even lean the ladder against the shaft itself,, and then the safety afforded by height is done away with. As regards casing, tin cases are liable to bulge at the joinings, wood cases often split up, or give out. I remember, when I first became an inspector, being told two stories in illustration of the dangers of shafts, even when supposed to be out of ordinary reach, or to be otherwise sufficiently protected. One was of a woman, who throwing back her unusually long hair to arrange it before leaving, was caught by a bare horizontal shaft, running far above her head, and was torn to pieces. The other was also of a woman, who kneeling down to tie her shoe and pressing her back against a perpendicular shaft, to all seeming perfectly protected, had a corner of her dress sucked in through a tiny aperture in the casing. She, too, was killed.

"In shaft accidents arising from the adjustment, &c. of straps, the question of the use of crutches for lifting the strap, and of fixed hooks to catch it when falling off the pully, and prevent its lapping round the shaft, is always material and usually almost imperative; but there are cases in which these appliances are useless, and said to be even dangerous. I will, however, quote from some remarks of H.M. Inspector, Major Beadon his description of an accident, which, though not fatal, puts in a strong light what would have been the advantages of a catch hook, and the almost suicidal devices with which the injured person tried to make up for its want. 'He and the occupier's son,' says Major Beadon, 'had 'thrown off a belt, and the son advised leaving it to hang loose on 'the shaft until the mill stopped (no strap-hook). The man, 'however, tried to hitch it over a nail in place of a proper hook. 'While he was doing this, the belt lapped round the shaft and 'coupling, and the man foolishly trying to unlap it, got caught, 'was carried round three times, fell on some sacks, which were 'luckily underneath, with all his clothes and his arm torn off. A 'strap hook has since been put there.'

"Another shaft accident I may mention, as an example of a class particularly preventible by proper guards. At a tin-plate works, a boy was crushed to death by the 'connexions' between the main driving gearing, and the uprights or 'standards', within which the rolls are set. These connexions are virtually short shafts of great thickness; they should always be covered in, but were, in the present instance, unfenced. Had they been properly protected, the accident could not have happened. With your approval, the Company was prosecuted for neglecting to fence, but the bench declined to convict.

"Very inferior in power, but dangerous in a high degree, is the small shaft, such as runs all along and under the middle of the table at which females sit working sewing machines. The bottom of their dresses may be entangled with it, even if they do not stoop under the table to pick up something that may have been dropped. In this way a girl was, during the year, literally scalped. Shafts of the same kind are used under very similar conditions in many other of the lighter manufacturing processes. All these should without doubt be invariably guarded.

"Among other of the more frequent causes of fatal accidents have been hoists, circular saws, and the main, or more powerful gearing of metal and other heavy industries. Under each of these heads a word or two may be said. As to hoists, it is hardly necessary to urge the propriety of self-acting doors, *i.e.*, of doors which close of themselves and remain closed, unless set open on purpose. There is also another kind of guard of special value, where the space in front of the 'well' is confined. This is a contrivance of light iron bars which fold up into the lift-framing when not in use, and expand by means of a pulley into a sufficient gate, somewhat on the principle of a lady's fan. To H.M. Inspector, Mr. Lakeman, I am indebted for impressing upon me the importance of ascertaining 'what weight each hoist is built 'for, what maximum weight is actually taken on,' and 'of testing the 'friction gear and head gear to see if locking be complete.' Should even these precautions fail, the use of what is called 'Davis' self-acting wedge apparatus' renders an accident almost impossible. H.M. Inspector Gould has called my attention to its merits, and high authorities speak to the truth of the inventor's assertion that 'if a breakage of the lift-chain occur, the wedges 'immediately receive the cage, stopping it instantly in a gentle 'and easy manner, and holding it in perfect safety.'

"Where main and heavy gearing suggest protection of the barrier, or railing kind, the resulting safety depends, I think, very much upon two conditions, viz., the height of the barrier or railing, and the distance of the safeguard from the danger. Occupiers are often disposed to make their railings too low. There is all the difference in the world between a fence that is waist high, and a fence that is more nearly breast high. Workpeople, especially the younger ones, callous as they are to any risk, sit upon, lean over a guard of the former height, with the possibility of overbalancing themselves. Over one of the latter height they can hardly get into mischief, unless they climb. I quote the report of a fatal accident to which the above applies. The lad, 'in the interval 'between his greasing, sat down on the top bar of a wooden fence 'surrounding a large cog-wheel; he was swaying or swinging on the 'bar, overbalanced himself, fell backwards, and was killed instantly.'

"Then, again, as to distance. In the course of my inspections I constantly come across railings placed so close to, say, rapidly revolving fly-wheels, that instead of affording protection they are actually, to my mind, a source of increased danger. Let the passer-by but stumble and throw out his arm to save himself, it will have a good chance of being snapped in two between the top rail and the spokes, by whose revolutions the former is grazed. What is wanted is, that the guard be placed so far from the danger as to make it unlikely that people will be caught from the further side, and yet so near as to offer no temptation, or indeed room, to them to get, for any reason, between the fence and the danger, Of heavy underground gearing in saw mills, &c. I will say no more than that nobody ought under any pretence to go underground to oil when the engine is running.

"The dangers of circular saws still remain a source of anxiety, notwithstanding praiseworthy attempts to devise guards. What-

ever may be their merits they have not yet met with general adoption. For my part, I have always had an idea that hurts occasioned by the worker's hand slipping on to the saw might be prevented by protecting the hand itself instead of the saw; in fact, by a kind of gauntlet. If the use of respirators has to be tolerated in some occupations, why not that of gauntlets? I have not up to this time found anywhere any protection applied to the large circular saws sometimes found on the ground level. I have seen one of these, utterly bare, just in front of the narrow entrance to a builder's yard, and so placed that, unless you turned aside, your way into the works would lead you almost over it. Nor are these less dangerous than they look. Not so long ago, a man tripping up fell across a circular saw, and was actually cut in two. Whoever would invent a really effective protection for saws of this latter kind, and could afford to sell it at a price within the means of the smaller firms, would be indeed a benefactor to many of the working class. Major Beadon has communicated to me a sketch of a guard which would have the indispensible advantage of being movable; but I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing it in use.

"Other fatal accidents have been occasioned in salt works by falls into pans of boiling brine; in ship-building yards by falls from vessels; in quarries and cement works by falls of rocks and overhanging banks; by bursting of grindstones and emery wheels; by explosions: in short, by causes of various kinds, some clearly preventable, had proper precautions been taken, others against which it would have been difficult to guard. However this may have been, it is needless to insist upon the paramount importance of an immediate stoppage of the steam engine in cases where its motive power is causing the accident. This is affected at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich in the course of only a few seconds by the ringing of a bell in the engine room, which can be set in motion in each shop by bell-pulls hanging down from the ceiling. In other large works electric bells are used for the same purpose.

"While the fatal and more serious accidents have seemed to suggest the above few comments, it is on proceeding to examine the whole body of accidents, both slight and serious collectively, that as regards one point at all events, a somewhat more definite conclusion is arrived at. Accident-report after accident-report specifies cog-wheels in some form or other, as the cause of injury. I calculate that fully 15 per cent. of the year's casualties have been occasioned by this part of the gearing alone. Nor is this to be wondered at, when it is remembered, how large a share in the transmission of power in factories of all kinds is played by systems, or pairs, of cogs, and how exposed as a rule is their position. Many a machine positively bristles with them; they lie in wait on either side the narrow gangway ready to catch careless finger or flowing skirt; if the foot transgress ever so little from the straight path, they lurk under upright and frame; and let them be where they may, whatever gets within the ingathering action of their bite, is crushed, or truncated. I con-

tend that this 'bite,' unless rendered harmless by height from the floor, or by position, should almost invariably be covered; and I have the highest practical authority for saying in the very great majority of cases this can be done, especially in engineers' and machinists' shops, in metal works, in saw mills, and builders' yards, and in brick works. It is, perhaps, in the case of textile works that the assertion requires most qualification; but even in these, though much of the best machinery in now well guarded when sent out from the makers, enough remains to be done to save hundreds of fingers. Much is often said about the difficulty of guarding the 'change-wheels' of lathes, which, with the cogs of drills, have, perhaps, in proportion to the numbers of those employed about them, to answer for as many slight injuries as all the rest of the cogs put together; but by the kindness of Mr. Dean, the head of the Engineers' and Locomotive Department of the Great Western Railway, I am furnished with a drawing of a guard which the management there finds quite practicable. When sending the sketch, this gentleman adds: 'I think there is no doubt that the 'more extended use of guards for covering exposed gearing, since 'the date of the introduction of the Factory Acts, has tended to 'reduce the number of accidents.' It is often objected, when protection is being urged, that the injuries done by these small wheels are but trifling, and that they are the result of carelessness. This may be true enough, but it is not our business to stand by and see people left to these consequences, be they severe or slight. Moreover, the loss of a joint or a finger, or a crushed hand, not to speak of severer injuries, is too heavy a penalty to pay for a moment's folly; especially in the case of a person, whose livelihood depends in some measure on the possession of all his members.

"It is astonishing how dangerous are small 'nuts' or 'pins' protruding from any revolving surface, and what a difference is made as regards safety, by reducing the protrusion to the smallest dimensions. I have a report that a man, falling up against a drill, had his sleeve caught by a pin, which protruded 2½ inches. The necessary stability might have been secured by a protrusion of half an inch only, and the man had asked to have it cut down to that length. This was not done until his arm had been entangled and broken, when it was acknowledged that had the pin been cut previously, the accident would not have happened.

"Besides the serious accidents occasioned by the flying of grindstones, many of less consequence result from the finger of the worker slipping between the rest and the stone. As the circumference of the stone is gradually worn away by use, it recedes from the fixed rest, and the surface is liable to pit. Care should be taken to keep the surface level and to adjust the rest from time to time.

"I have now touched upon some of the more evident causes of accidents as far as they are due to the gearing itself, and I am glad to find that an examination of the accident reports collectively confirms the recommendations as regards protection, which we are in the habit of making; nor is the result of these recommendations limited to their effect on individual occupiers. In the early

days of the original Textile-Factory Act, when safety was little cared for, and machinery was all unfenced, Inspectors had to argue, protest, threaten, before they could secure here and there the protection of some more than usually formidable engine, and perhaps not even then, until their arguments had been emphasized by the occurrence of some more than usually terrible accident. But time went on, and what has been the eventual result? Why that, as I said above, a very large part of textile machinery is now sent out already fenced by the makers. If this is the upshot of our original intervention, when every occupier's hand was lifted against us, surely now that we have no prejudice worth mentioning to contend with, we may hope that what we say in the factories will take no long time in reaching the machine makers, and that the almost infinite variety of gearing now inspected by us will then leave the maker's shop as well protected as is now the case with textile machinery and to some extent to letter-press machinery. To the occupier there is this additional advantage in buying his machines ready guarded, viz., that the guards, when supplied with the machine by its maker, will cost the former much less than if he added them subsequently himself.

"But I fear that even if all gearing was ever so perfectly fenced, safety would still be far from ensured. As H.M. Chief Inspector wrote in his report for half year ending 31st October 1866, so it is now, 'the heedlessness and recklessness' of the factory population still 'leads them headlong into danger' and renders useless all manner of safeguards. Of what avail is the most perfect safeguard, when the very person for whose protection it is intended, day by day removes it to get a few minutes premature cleaning? Oiling and cleaning, the adjustment of straps, and the picking of waste while the machinery is in motion, have to answer for more than 18 per cent. of the whole number of accidents; nor will the assertion that lives and limbs are 'wantonly placed in jeopardy' seem exaggerated when I quote from among the causes of accidents a few instances of folly such as follow, viz., 'larking;' 'dressing her hair, it was caught in the wheels,' 'caught by loose muffler,' 'caught by long shawl,' 'hair hanging down, was caught in back shaft wheels of roving frame while sweeping,' 'tried to pass under a drawing frame, instead of round,' 'working crane by means of cog wheels instead of windlass,' 'fell among gearing while engaged in quarrel,' 'got under sewing-machine table to look for penknife,' 'put hand through spokes of revolving wheel to wet comb to dress her hair,' 'oiling wheel in motion; put hand through a hole in guard instead of taking it off,' dipping a branch into brine of a salt pan to frost it;' finally, 'crawling under some huge cog wheels in motion,' and 'swinging and swaying on wood fence of main gearing,' the consequences of the two latter being instant death.

"In conclusion, I am anxious to say that there is no part of our duty as Inspectors more difficult than that which regards the safety of the employed. When dealing with mechanical power in its application to factory work, it is of course impossible to ensure absolute immunity from hurt. One must acquiesce in an approximation to it. Is such and such an appliance dangerous enough to

justify my interference? Is such and such a guard the best that the needs of the process admit of? These are questions that assail an Inspector at almost every yard of his inspections; nor is a decision facilitated by the almost invariable declaration of the operative who may be standing by, that he has worked in the place, man and boy, for a number of years and has never heard of anybody being hurt by the gearing in question. Add to this one's natural reluctance to put unnecessary expense upon the occupier by a too obstinate insistance upon what may not after all be very necessary. And yet, on the other hand, it is a formidable reflection that limb or life may be lost, if one allow one's self to be too easily overruled."

Mr. Whymper's report is a general survey of the causes of accidents and the parts of machinery which are most prolific of accidents, but some of the reports of the Inspectors will show what is being done to prevent accidents generally.

I will first quote the report of H.M. Inspector Lakeman for the centre of the metropolis:—

"For these last three years the number of reported accidents has steadily decreased, and for the year ended 31st October 1883 the return amounts to 74 only for Central London, and 91 for my entire district, which gratifying result is attributable to an insistence on the secure fencing of machinery and gearing under sections five and six, and also to the effect of the Employer's Liability Act, which has enabled us to reason with occupiers on the necessity for their co-operation; for as machinery is so closely packed in London factories, where space is limited and rents high, and where boys unacquainted with the movements or construction of machines are put to work on them, many accidents have occurred which might fairly be called preventible. But now, the fly wheels of litho and letter-press printing machines are generally fenced or covered with discs of wood or zinc, so that one's hand cannot go through; the cog wheels of the Myddleton printing machine are also fenced at their point of contact, the necessity for this having been singularly brought to my notice. The latest cause for my intervention has been the introduction of a self-acting appliance for printing machines which does away with the taking-off boy; the apparatus is sometimes removed, and the press worked on the old system, wherein lies a source of danger to which I beg to draw your attention, as two severe accidents were caused thereby.

"A long transverse bar is fixed from top to bottom of printing press, the movement springs from an eccentric near to the driving gear and to which a projection is fitted for the transverse bar to work on; when this bar is removed and the projection exposed, the operative involuntarily comes in contact with it; one boy was caught between it and the pulley, resulting in the bursting of the calf of his leg, and another lad sustained a severe injury to his foot; since then I have had secure fencings fitted to them all.

"Circular saws still swell the number of accidents, and I would that something were done to lessen them, for boys of 14 years of age are put to work at the benches, who, from many a cause are liable to, and have been maimed for life. Some users throughout the country have set up a guard with very good results, but the London masters allow workers to take their chance, believing that if care be ever present no danger need be apprehended, but it is from the absence of this ever present cautiousness, superinduced by a familiarity with the machinery, that so many minor accidents happen, and which I fear are not reported."

H.M. Inspector Major Beadon, whose district comprises, broadly speaking, Hants, Dorset, and parts of Berks and Wilts, has given much attention to the due fencing of machinery. The report is as follows:—

"Four mill accidents, though not numerous, are usually terrible when they do occur, and although apparently scarce, the percentage in reference to the numbers employed is probably much the same as in other manufactures.

"It is difficult to persuade people that gear which has run for perhaps a century without accident should be dangerous, but the men, who read and hear more than they used to do, are getting more alive to the danger and to the meaning of the Employer's Liability Act. Not unfrequently I am told that some place which I am trying to convince an occupier must be guarded was the cause of a fearful death perhaps five, ten, or perhaps twenty-five years ago, but there it remains as it has done ever since, quite exposed.

"One of my chief difficulties is to persuade people in this part of the country that a smooth revolving shaft *can* be dangerous, and they do not always become convinced on this point even after an accident has occurred by one. In spite of my entreaties, they will play with it before my eyes to demonstrate its harmlessness, and listen incredulously to my accounts of the horrible shaft accidents which have quite recently occurred in flour mills. In the majority of the older mills the space between the floors is so very low that the driving wheels and shafting are so placed as to be most dangerous, and the water wheels are still worse. These latter are often placed in the courtyards and gardens, where people are liable to pass, and children take their pleasure, and occasionally meet with a horrible death, as their mothers recount to me with deep emotion, but I think I may safely say *never* do I find that any attempt has been made to fence the wheel; at all events, the instances in which one finds a water wheel even roughly fenced are so rare as to prove the rule that they are not fenced.

"It is strange to see how people will combat my efforts to persuade them that some place must be guarded, and immediately after show me a mutilated hand, or relate to me how someone else was killed or injured, either at that or some similar spot.

"I am glad to be able to report, however, that by perseverance and persuasion I am getting a large amount of fencing done in flour mills, and hitherto with one prosecution only under this head; but I do not pretend to say that the labour involved is by any means slight.

"It is but right, however, to say that most of the more enlightened flour mill occupiers at once admit the desirability of fencing most of that which I point out, and, furthermore, agree to do what little I may desire, even though a little beyond their own views of safety.

"A vast deal of fencing of steam engines and water wheels, gas engines, and other gear and machinery, has had and still has to be protected in the various other classes of works created 'factories' by the Act of 1878. The most numerous of these are breweries and saw mills.

"In breweries there is a good deal of dangerous gear to fence, but accidents are rare owing, as in flour mills, to the comparatively small number of hands engaged, while in saw mills accidents are of frequent occurrence, and I fear that even the adoption of any of the safeguards hitherto invented would fail to do more than reduce the danger attending this work below a certain point. I am sorry to say that in my district there has been little or no attempt to try the safety inventions at present known of. It is much to be feared that the necessities of the process render it unlikely that the discovery of a perfect saw-guard will be arrived at.

"The use of band saws has greatly increased, and care should be taken to reduce the danger which attends their breaking (which they often do); this is very easily to be effected.

"Another novel class of accident has been brought to our notice in the bursting of bottles in mineral water works.

"These are frequently of a most serious character, involving the loss of an eye or other injury or disfigurement, and our efforts may be well directed in trying to devise means of reducing them.

"They occur either while the bottles are being charged, or being placed side by side in boxes or baskets, or in the corks or stoppers being forced out, or while holding two at a time up to the light in rapid succession, to test the clearness of the contents, &c.

"It is very unusual now to find any but tolerably complete precautions against bursting during charging, which is fortunate, seeing that numbers of bottles are shivered to fragments every day in this process.

"The other causes above enumerated arise from weak places or flaws in the glass, defective stoppering, or, in the last case, striking the two bottles against each other too sharply, and it will take the skill of inventors to devise means of lessening the danger.

"It is satisfactory to know that our efforts to get the law observed in respect to this fencing of machinery have tended greatly to lessen the danger to life and limb for those whose calling requires them to be exposed to its dangers.

"I must mention, before concluding, one terrible accident at the Southampton Sugar Works, whereby a lad met a fearful death.

"He was engaged in removing the accumulations of soot and other products of combustion in a boiler tube. This tube was fitted with smaller cross tubes, called 'galloway' tubes, which, while greatly economising the conduction of heat to the water, add greatly to the inconvenience and danger attending the process of periodical cleansing. The galloway tubes are placed at all sorts of irregular angles across the main tube, and the narrowest space through which the operator had to introduce his body was eight inches. If all goes well this is evidently sufficient, for a good sized man passed through the entire length during my investigation in a very short time; but if anything goes wrong the person loses his nerve or gets hitched, &c., there cannot be a doubt but that great danger is inseparable from the work. Although I was unable to find either at the works or the inquest that any of those present, most of them of long experience, had ever heard of an accident occurring to a person engaged in the process, I cannot but think that many must have occurred.

"In this case the poor boy's clothing took fire from the lamp (an open one) which he had with him, but whether he took fire before he had either fainted or got hitched, or, in fact, what was the actual cause of the accident, will never be known.

"They seem to say that my idea of an invention for cleansing the tubes by machinery, or for introducing light from each end, and thus avoid the necessity of a light being taken in, was impracticable, but I think that a covered safety lamp might well be carried in. I also suggested that as sugar is so inflammable a substance, sets of clothing should be kept specially for those engaged in boiler tube cleaning, also that boys should be searched in case they might have matches about them. There was a suggestion that the tube had not been properly freed from foul air, but this was satisfactorily shown to be impossible.

"The coroner put it to the jury, how far a boiler tube could be held to be a 'flue' within the meaning of the Chimney-sweepers Act, 3 & 4 Vict., c. 85, and 27 Vict., c. 37, but as their verdict was silent on the point, it may be assumed that they were of opinion that it could *not* be so held.

"After a patient inquiry, and their case being most admirably put before them by the coroner, their verdict was one of 'accidental death,' appending their recommendation that *closed lamps* should be used, a more ready entrance through the front should be arranged for, and that more powers should be vested in H.M. Inspectors of Factories in respect to boilers.

"It is to be hoped that this sad accident may lead to some inventions which may reduce the danger attending this work."

The clauses of the Act of 1878, which require the secure fencing of machinery, &c., are so much more definite than corresponding clauses of previous Acts that even in the so-called "factory districts" there has been much to be done,

although, of course, more had been done than in districts where factory regulations had been more recently introduced.

H.M. Inspector Meade-King, in whose district Manchester is the centre, speaking of the last year, says :—

"In the course of my visits during the year, I have observed no less than 13 engines (crank-shafts in particular) and 47 fly-wheels either insufficiently fenced or without any fencing about them.

"Inasmuch as every fly-wheel and every part of an engine is required by the Factory and Workshop Act to be securely fenced, there appears to be far too much remissness in the observation of this highly salutary provision. In some instances I was told that rails had been fixed round the dangerous parts, but that, having got out of repair, they had been removed; in others, that the engines were new, and that no fencing had been supplied with them: but it is satisfactory to be able to add that in nearly all the cases which came under my observation I have since heard that the requisite fencing has been done. The unquestionable usefulness and consequent rapid development of gas engines, or I should say their makers, have much to answer for in this respect, for these engines are generally found with a pair of fly-wheels each, and considerable difficulty in fencing them seems to be experienced, because the wheels must be handled, I am assured, by one, if not two, men every time the engine is set in motion.

"It is to be hoped this difficulty will speedily be remedied, and it is very desirable that manufacturers of gas as well as other engines should recognise the advantage to themselves and to the public of designing and making the most suitable guards, and supplying them to purchasers together with the engines.

"In nine cases out of ten one is told, when pointing out any neglect or defect in the fencing of fly-wheels or other dangerous parts of engines, that no one is allowed or has any business in the engine room except those who have charge of the engines, as if the lives of such people were either charmed or worthless.

"A return of injuries by engine or fly-wheel to engineers, which have terminated fatally, in the engine-room in which they were employed would be a sufficient answer to those who make such self-satisfying assertions and a startling warning to some engineers who have failed to realise the truth of the proverb that 'familiarity breeds contempt.' In Manchester alone during the last year four men (two of whom were in charge of the engines) have been killed by fly-wheels or engines."

Turning now to a district, agricultural in its main features, as Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, H.M. Inspector Wood reports the progress there making in the fencing of machinery :—

"I have paid great attention to the fencing of machinery in this district during the year, and a very great improvement has resulted. In most cases after a careful explanation of the Act, a consideration of special difficulties, and, as far as possible, helping by suggestions,

I have met with the ready acquiescence of the occupiers, and in many cases they have expressed their thanks, and at once given orders to carry out the fencing. Some difficulty has been experienced in some large engineering establishments, more particularly as to fencing cog-wheels, owing chiefly to the large number of items requiring attention. The difficulty to induce occupiers to fence may perhaps have been greatest in flour mills; but among these many exceptions have been met with when my suggestions have at once been attended to. In the few remaining difficult exceptions, a visit with the Superintendent Inspector of my district, Mr. Sprague Oram, has been all that was further required. I have had three fatal accidents this year, but in no case could I hold the occupier responsible for the result. I believe that my number of accidents has decreased, although I have taken special steps to better insure all accidents being reported. The good result of fencing is shown in the case of the large number of brickyards near Peterborough. After an accident to a boy's hand by a brick press, I visited these yards, and suggested a special form of fence to the managers. In some of the yards my suggestion was adopted and improved upon. In one of these yards they lately removed a fence to clean the machine, starting it again before the fence was re-affixed; result, a boy got his hand caught and injured. A day or two following a boy had his hand caught in another yard, where they have ordered the fences, but they are not yet affixed. I think at the present time nearly all the yards have the fences.

The report of H M. Inspector Commander Smith of the progress made in Sheffield is very satisfactory. He says :—

"I have great pleasure in reporting that excellent progress is being made by the Sheffield manufacturers in the fencing of dangerous machinery. You are aware that before the operation of the Factories Act, 1878, the requirement to fence mill gearing applied only to parts near to which women, young persons, or children were liable to pass or come in contact; but since this requirement has applied to men, and since employers had been made legally responsible for injuries which with due care might have been averted, I can see a marked change in the appearance of mill gearing and machinery which in my opinion was extremely dangerous. For any share that I may have had in bringing about reformation in this respect I am indebted not only to occupiers who have accepted suggestions with a readiness that I could hardly expect, but to their managers who have given me the benefit of long experience, and thus enable me to speak with confidence about matters which I should otherwise have approached more deferentially. I have had occasion to ask advice from and the co-operation of the secretaries of various trades unions, and this has been freely given.

"Unhappily, the greatest care cannot entirely prevent accidents, some of a very painful nature. Of these I would call attention to casualties caused by revolving shafting which from its position

is considered as safe, but which is approached by ladders or otherwise in an incautious manner. Sometimes to oil a few bearings, at others to limewash walls, open windows, screw up bolts, put bands on drums, or to reach platforms or shelves used for storing purposes and in dangerous proximity to shafting.

"The following list of casualties which have happened in Sheffield during the last year (which may be considered an average one) will show how painfully true are the above remarks:—

"November 1882.—Boy caught by shaft in scale cutting works and injured for life.

"December 1882.—Boy was holding a band near revolving shaft in stove grate works; caught by shaft and killed.

"March 1883.—Boy was putting band on pulley in hard wood cutting works; caught by shaft and killed.

"April 1883.—Engine tenter in pearl cutting works was screwing up a bolt; caught by shaft and killed.

"August 1883.—Partner in electro-plating and gilding works approached raised shaft to inspect masonry; caught by shaft and killed.

"November 1883.—Man approached shaft to free a bearing in engineering works; caught by shaft and lost a limb.

"November 1883.—Girl was putting a bag on shelf in ivory cutting works; caught by shaft and arm torn away from body.

"It is no doubt necessary in some cases to approach revolving shafting, but in many the necessity might be obviated by the use of loose pulleys, clutches, or other means for stopping the machinery in a particular room or department. The more general use of strap hooks would reduce the number of accidents caused by holding bands whilst they are being laced or repaired.

"Engine tenters should not be called away as they too often are to perform multifarious duties when they should be by their engines.

"Bands should be put on by men of experience, and the engine tenter should be ready to 'slow' or stop the machinery."

Sir Jacob Behrens, of Bradford, as well known in his own neighbourhood for his desire to alleviate suffering and distress as in a much more extended area for his untiring efforts to extend the trade and commerce of this country, and thus to add to its wealth, and the comfort and happiness of its industrial workers, has long desired that some means might be adopted to prevent accidents caused by the flying of shuttles from looms. There is a vast quantity of machinery, the secure fencing of which is a very simple matter, neither expensive nor interfering with any manufacturing operations, but as yet it is alleged that no thoroughly satisfactory guard has been discovered for preventing the shuttle flying from the loom in the course of its rapid course from side to side. There is no doubt that much depends upon the excellence of the loom itself, and upon the excellence of the yarn in the loom.

But looms become old, and a vast deal of yarn which is not of excellent quality is woven into cloth in obedience to the demands of trade, and failing, therefore, perfection of loom and perfection of yarn, some mitigating substitute should be found. I have thought it desirable, therefore, to indicate some contrivances which have been adopted, and which might be put with operation, more generally, and I have obtained from several of the Inspectors special reports upon this subject.

The following is from H.M. Superintending Inspector Coles :—

"Accidents arising from this cause are very numerous, and scarcely a week elapses without two or three being reported to us, some of a most distressing character.

"I subjoin a list of a few out of very many that have of late come under my observation :—

"1. A young woman of 19 years of age, a weaver, injured by the escape of a shuttle from a loom. Sustained severe cut across the right eye, likely to result in loss of sight.

"2. A girl of 16 years of age, a weaver, injured by the flying out of a shuttle from an adjoining loom. Received a blow on the left temporal bone, causing concussion and afterwards compression of the brain.

"3. A girl of 13 years of age was standing near a loom, when the shuttle flew out and struck her behind the left ear, producing hemorrhage and causing death.

"4. A man of 28 years old, a weaver, struck by a shuttle flying out from an adjoining loom, had his left eye lacerated and a portion removed.

"5. A child of 12 years old, owing to the flying out of a shuttle had his left eyeball ruptured.

"6. A woman of 21 years of age had her left eye injured in the same manner.

"I could go on enumerating scores of such cases, but I think even these will show the necessity of some means being adopted to prevent or lessen such accidents.

"'Dr. Emrys Jones, one of the physicians of the Eye Hospital at Manchester, writes to me thus :—

"'During the year 1881–82, there were 22 cases of shuttle accidents treated at the Royal Eye Hospital.

"'In 13 of these the eye was totally lost.
In 2 ,, ,, permanently injured.
In 3 ,, ,, slightly injured.
In 4 ,, eyelids were more or less severely torn.

"'During the year 1882–83 there were 29 cases.

"'In 26 of these the eye was lost.
"'In 1 ,, slight vision lost.
"'In 2 ,, eyelids torn.'

"Dr. Emrys Jones goes on to observe that in about four cases or so annually the other eye is affected by sympathetic disease, and

often lost, and the persons injured are doomed to life-long blindness.

"There are many means for preventing such accidents, viz., a rod fastened at each end of the lathe cap of the loom and running over the path of the shuttle. The fixed rod has, I am aware, been objected to in some cases by the weavers as interfering with the manipulation of the threads, but I have seen in some places a movable one in use. This is hung on two brackets and can be raised when the weaver wishes to handle the thread, but it falls into its proper place when the hand is removed.

"I also enclose an illustration and description of another shuttle guard, which will explain itself. The objection to this one is, so far as I can understand it, that when the guard is moved to allow the weaver to handle the threads it does not fall back into its place of its own accord, so that I am afraid it would be often useless.

"One of the largest loom makers in Lancashire, to whom I have lately talked on the subject, is of opinion that some kind of shuttle guard should be insisted on. He also told me that within the last month or so he has sent 50 looms to the continent, all with shuttle guards on, the additional expense per loom being of a very trifling nature.

"In Belfast and neighbourhood there are scarcely any looms at work without shuttle guards.

"On the 10th of November last year before the county court, held at Bury, Lancashire, an action was brought by a female weaver, under the Employers Liability Act, against the firm at whose mill she worked to recover compensation for the loss of her eye from the flying out of a shuttle, and judgment was given in her favour for 97*l.* 10*s.*"

H.M. Superintending Inspector Henderson thus reports as to accidents caused by shuttles flying from looms in Scotland and the north of England:—

"Comparatively few accidents caused by the shuttle flying from the loom occur in Scotland, because, as a rule, the power-looms in that portion of my district are not run at so high a rate of speed as in Lancashire and Yorkshire. There is not much plain weaving done in Scotland, and in fancy weaving the looms are now at a lower rate of speed. In the North Lancashire portion of my district, and more especially in Preston, accidents of this kind are of common occurrence, and as they not unfrequently result with loss of an eye to the person injured it would be very desirable to prevent them if possible. From the inquiries I have made it would appear to be somewhat difficult to do this in all cases. Various attempts have been made to devise some means for preventing the shuttle from leaving the loom, but, unfortunately, every appliance of this kind interferes more or less with the convenience of the weaver, and is therefore very unpopular among the workpeople. From all I can make out these accidents almost invariably arise from some slight

defect in the adjustment of some portion of the loom or in the shuttle itself. Power loom makers, cotton manufacturers, and overlookers whom I have consulted on this point, agree in this opinion. When a shuttle is thrown across the shed of a power-loom a very slight defect in the bevil of the shuttle itself, or in the picker which impels it, or in the slay which carries it, will tend to throw it out. The best security against such accidents, therefore, is to keep the loom in thorough good order, and this in a weaving factory is mainly the duty of the overlooker. Messrs. Gregson and Monk, power-loom makers in Preston, have furnished me with some interesting information on this subject. Mr. Gregson some years ago was so impressed with the importance of preventing these accidents if possible that he took out a patent for a guard to be attached to the loom which would prevent the shuttle from doing any damage in the event of its being thrown out of the shed. But the guard was complained of as clumsy and interfering with the free action of the weaver, and was on this account strongly objected to. Mr. Gregson therefore turned his attention to some improvements in the loom which would aid the overlooker in his endeavour to keep in thorough good order, and his efforts in this direction appear to have been attended with some measure of success. I examined when last at his works in Preston a newly patented appliance which will enable an overlooker more carefully to adjust the crank wheel of a power-loom when it becomes slightly worn, and this no doubt would obviate one of the causes from which shuttle accidents arise."

H.M. Superintending Inspector Captain May, R.N., reports as follows :—

"In compliance with your wish, I beg to submit the following remarks on the shuttle guards which have come under my own observation :—

"The simplest form of guard is the plain iron rod attached longitudinally to the sleigh bar over the course of the shuttle. This does not always prevent the shuttle from flying. I have, indeed, seen no guard which unfailingly does so, but it is said to direct its flight so low that it is comparatively harmless. Additional security is said to be afforded by attaching beneath each end of the sleigh bar a small wooden cleat to guide the shuttle downwards into the box if it has a tendency to rise. The rods which I have seen have generally been straight from one end to the other ; but I have also seen them shaped differently : the advantage claimed for this form being that the rod is thus rendered more rigid, and may therefore be made of lighter material.

"Weavers sometimes object to the rod as interfering with their work ; and this objection has given rise to devices for enabling them to raise and lower the guards at pleasure. The simplest of these contrivances with which I am acquainted, is one in which the rod, instead of being immoveably fixed at each end, rests there in grooves formed in the inner sides of short bearers, about 2½ inches long, attached to and projecting downwards and

outwards from the face of the sleigh bar. While the loom is in motion the bar lies in position at the bottom of the grooves, and is prevented by a slight set-off on the side of each groove from being accidentally forced upwards. But the water can raise it to the top of the grooves, where it falls into notches formed for the purpose, and lies out of the way, along the face of the sleigh-bar, until the loom is again set in motion, when it immediately falls into its former position.

"With Webster's guard you are probably acquainted, This consists of three parallel bars, forming, when in position, a very efficient fence, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, over the course of the shuttle. It is retained in position by a spring which forces a small projecting pin at one end into a corresponding hole in the bearer. This pin can be readily disengaged, and the guard, which works on pivots at the back, can then be turned up out of the way. It is sometimes difficult to persuade the weavers to replace these guards after they have been raised, and I know of one firm who, having many in use, and speaking highly of their efficiency, have been obliged to enforce a fine for neglect in this particular. This form of guard is patented, and costs 2*s.* 6*d.* per loom.

"The only other form with which I am acquainted, is the primitive screen of canvas or wire work fixed at the side of the loom, which is sometimes used in Barnsley."

H.M. Inspector Astley, whose district includes Ashton, Staleybridge, and the north of Derbyshire, reports:—

"In accordance with your instructions I have made inquiries as to the best means of preventing accidents caused by the flying of shuttles, with the following results: Such accidents occur for the most part in weaving sheds where coarse weaving is carried on, and by underpick looms, and as I have but little coarse weaving in my district, and almost all the looms are overpick looms, accidents from the flying of shuttles are by no means frequent. I have consulted several persons competent to form an opinion as to the best means of preventing a shuttle from flying, and I am informed that in the case of overpick looms, the best means of prevention consists in the shape and construction of the loom itself, rather than in that of any shuttle guard, as for instance, (1) the 'shuttle race' or 'bed of laithe" should be slightly bevelled or inclined towards the reed, and (2) also from its two pass ends towards its centre, as by the first expedient the shuttle in its passage along the 'bed of lathe' is forced to pass close along the reed, and by the second, its speed is somewhat lessened before entering the shuttle door. (3) The spindle on which the picker works should be slightly inclined upwards, towards the end where it delivers the shuttle, and this, coupled with the previously mentioned bevelling of the 'bed of lathe' towards its centre, gives a downward tendency to point of shuttle, and so prevents it from flying out of loom. The shuttle itself should also be so constructed so as to fit into the bevel of the laithe bed, and to lie close along the reed in its passage across the loom. Again, the

proper hanging of the healds and the careful adjustment and position of the spindle on which the picker works, are matters of great importance, and much depend on proper care and supervision on the part of the overlookers. One large firm informed me that they particularly requested the weavers, to report all cases of shuttle flying, that they may be able to caution the overlookers.

"I am told that the above precautions are better than any system of shuttle guards, and that special guard which consists in attaching an iron rod to the top of the lathe seems to meet with small favour. In one weaving shed, however, where the weaving is of a coarser nature, a screen of iron wire has been placed at the side of the loom, to catch the shuttle when it flies. This is a similar guard to what I have seen in use in the north of Ireland."

It appears that shuttle guards are almost universal in Ireland. H.M. Inspector Cameron thus reports from Belfast:—

"I have, as you are aware, since succeeding to the duties of this district, paid special attention to the matter of shuttle guards. In weaving factories where no guards were used accidents from the flying of shuttles were of comparatively frequent occurrence, and not unfrequently the injured person was struck on the eye, the accident occasionally and eventually resulting in total blindness. Gradually the looms throughout my district, with a very few exceptions, were provided with guards, and the number of accidents, and especially of serious accidents, from the flying of shuttles has been very materially diminished; and for a long period I have had no report of a bad eye accident. Both the swing guard and the bar guard, a guard rod attached to the upper ball of the slay, are used. I believe the former, if of sufficient size and attached in a proper position, to be effective; but the latter has many advantages in economy of space and in neatness, in addition to being at least as efficacious. It cannot be so easily removed by the worker, and even, though a shuttle should escape, striking the guard, its ascent is diverted, and it rarely rises so high as the faces of the workers at adjacent looms. In the large weaving factory of the York Street Spinning Company swing guards were at one time in general use, but voluntarily this firm adopted the bar guard, and I now beg to enclose a communication on the subject which I have received from Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the factory. There is without doubt a good deal of prejudice among the owners on the first introduction of the bar guard owing to their experiencing a temporary difficulty in the piecing of broken threads. Mr. Kennedy states that this objection soon ceased to exist, and this fact I can confirm from my own experience. I may say that after careful consideration I can confidently recommend the bar guard, although I am aware that it is not absolutely perfect. But a perfect guard, one at the same time combining all essentials, has I believe yet to be in-

vented; and at least the adoption of the bar guard largely diminishes the number and the dangerous character of shuttle accidents."

The following is the communication from Mr. Kennedy:—

York Street Flax Spinning Co., Limited,
Belfast, 26th November 1883.

"In reply to your request that we should give you our opinion on the best means of preventing shuttle accidents. We beg to say that we have adopted the 'cross wire guard,' viz., a wire stretched along and above shuttle race, of this appliance we enclose sketch. Your records will show, we believe, that our shuttle accidents are now fewer for 1,000 looms than when we had old swing guards and only about 600 looms, say from 1868 till 1871, as compared with 1880 till 1883. We have no accident record of former period to speak only from memory of it.

"We got the idea of this wire guard from yourself and we tried it, as its tidy appearance was a recommendation, at first we found a good deal of prejudice against it by our overlookers and weavers, but with practice in working and great care in setting all this vanished, and now our people prefer it to the swing guard, which is the only other we have had in use.

"Our weavers thought the wire would interfere with piecing their broken threads, a little practice soon dispelled this idea. We cannot give you any rules for setting the wire, that will depend on both class of work and kind of loom. Our lookers discover that for themselves it is not difficult to do, but should be done carefully."

H.M. Inspector Woodgate reports for the centre of Ireland:—

"There are very few factories, I am glad to report, which have not taken the precaution of putting up shuttle guards, and I hope with a little pressure to succeed in getting all the weaving factories to adopt this safe guard.

"As I make it a rule to investigate every accident reported to me however slight, I should say within the last year there have been only two accidents which have come under my notice caused by shuttles flying out, both happening at Messrs. Gunning's Weaving Factory at Cookstown, where shuttle guards are already up.

"Many of the mill owners and managers tell me that the workers have got so much accustomed to work with shuttle guards that they do not feel safe working at looms without them."

H.M. Inspector Moore referring to his late district, Salford and Oldham, speaks of the greater care being now

adopted in some minor points which tend to the reduction of accidents :—

"No satisfactory shuttle guard has yet been adopted by the weavers in the district, but far more care is now exercised in tackling the looms. The shuttles are shaped to prevent them leaving the race, and a swell is made in the shuttle box; both these plans materially aid in preventing the shuttles flying out. The number of accidents from shuttles has decreased, and I am assured that the number flying out has been considerably lessened."

H.M. Inspector Brewer, whose district includes Bolton, Wigan, and their surrounding localities, reports :—

"I beg to state what my experience has been in regard to shuttle flying and the remedies, which are only partial, which have come to my notice.

"In very few weaving sheds, if any, in my district does the speed of the shuttle exceed 170 picks per minute.

"Shuttle flying is of frequent occurrence, though at the present moment I can only recall to mind six serious accidents; one caused death, four the loss of one or both eyes, one, a woman, was so severely struck on the second joint of her thumb that it was doubtful if ever she would recover the use of her hand again.

"The great danger in a shuttle flying is when it rises, and they frequently rise, and the rise is sudden. This I myself experienced by being struck with one myself when walking down the shed alley. This shuttle rose very suddenly to a good height, as it rose from the second loom from me, and struck me on the shoulder point, and I felt it. It just missed the head of a child tenter who had a second before turned from her loom (the first) over which it passed. But for her turning it would have caught her on the temple or face. If I had been in the middle of the alley it would have struck me on the jawbone or under the ear. The causes of shuttles flying are attributed to many sources. The most fertile of which is virtually bad warping; the yarn getting knotted, and the shuttle is thrown up; neglect of the looking after the looms to see that they are in proper working order. All these causes have, no doubt, been brought fully under your notice by abler and more experienced inspectors than myself, and I should refrain now from intruding any remarks on the subject were it not that I feel so warmly on the subject and feel certain that some remedy can be devised to prevent the unnecessary maiming for life of quite young girls. In all silk-weaving sheds in my district the shuttle guard is almost universally adopted. I am afraid, though, this must in a measure be attributable to a love of self-protection. The silk is more delicate than the cotton manufacture, and the manufacturer adopt the shuttle guards to prevent the shuttle flying and damaging any pieces of silk.

"The guard in use in these mills is a long piece of quarter-inch iron. This is screwed on to the lathe of the loom and is over the

shuttle as it flies from box to box. It is either permanently fixed or is movably so by screw bolts behind, which permits of its being screwed up tighter or looser to suit circumstances and requirements. I am by no means prepared to say that with this guard the shuttle will not fly, but from conversation I have had and inquiries I have made from men of experience I am prepared to say it lessens the danger. I here enclose a letter from Mr. Syms stating that with this guard on if the shuttle does fly it hits the guard and the guard keeps it down and prevents it rising.

" 'My experience of shuttle guards is over 25 years, and my opinion is that they lessen the danger of bodily injury to the operative fully 90 per cent.

"'For a few days at first the weavers do not like them; they say that they cannot draw in the yarn in the reed quite as handy, but I find they get accustomed to it in a week or so.

" 'I have not seen Mr. Illingworth's shuttle guide, but will make some inquiry. It is quite a different thing to ours, and may do quite as well.'

"The chief opponent to the guard seems to be the weaver, and for the reason assigned in Mr. Syms' letter. Mr. Syms, as the manager of Messrs. J. Burton and Co.'s weaving sheds, Tyldesley, wherein cotton cloth is woven, and they have adopted the shuttle guards for some 14 years, ever since a girl had her eye knocked out by a shuttle flight. Mr. Syms gave full evidence in the county court here of their utility.

"This was also corroborated by another weaving shed manager at the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Syms was witness, by his taking my pattern shuttle guard from me and saying he would have one made and would try it, but that he felt sure that if he put them on his master's looms he would have every weaver leave the shed.

"Another reason, perhaps, for the non-adoption of a shuttle guard may be found in the replies I not unfrequently receive. 'Shuttle guards! What are they like; I never heard of them?' This I can easily believe. I accompanied a personal friend and a large mill machine maker to the Huddersfield exhibition not long since. I noticed a broad loom with a shuttle guard on. I called his attention to it and said what it was. His reply was, 'Oh! No; it is a thing for pulling the lathe backwards and forwards,' in other words, 'whelping.' I began to think I must be deceived, so I spoke to the weaver and said, 'You have a shuttle guard on.' Not catching what I said, but noticing I was pointing at it, she informed me it was a shuttle guard. I inquired if all the looms where she came from had them on. She replied, 'No, it was the first she had seen.' I inquired the use and if it answered. She told me it was to prevent the shuttles flying, and thought it a capital plan.

"I may also add that in the course of some inquiries I was prosecuting early this year I visited a loom manufacturer in a small way of business. I inquired into this shuttle guard, and he told me he now fitted them on to all looms as the buyers would not have them without.

"I mentioned earlier that the silk manufacturers almost universally use the iron guard. I believe on those looms on which the guard is not fixed, the motion of the picker shaft is different to the motion of the other picker shafts of looms in the same sheds and different to the cotton cloth loom picker shaft motion,

"On the cotton loom the picker shaft is at the side; but on the silk exceptions the picker shaft is vertical and from below. this position having a tendency to keep the shuttle downwards. Another patent for reducing the liability of the shuttle to fly is Illingworth's patent. I may state that I have noticed on some looms that the swell projects more than on others. In my unexperienced view a combination of the two guards would either altogether or very materially lessen the accidents from shuttle flying.

"It is my firm conviction that if a guard or all known available means to protect a shuttle were made compulsory, that ere long a highly satisfactory guard would be found, the present known ones adopted or more stringent precautions by using extra supervision over the warping and causing the tacklers to pay more attention to the weavers' complaints of their looms being out of order and requiring fettling."

H.M. Inspector Commander Smith reports:—

"I have directed special attention to precautions for preventing accidents caused by 'flying shuttles' in the Scotch factories of my district. In Barnsley wire or metal screens are fixed in a position to protect the worker: in some instances sacking is hung between the looms, and this though not ornamental is effective.

"At Messrs. Robinson's important works near Chesterfield I was successful about three years ago in inducing the firm to fix a metal rod on the 'sleigh' across the path of the shuttle. Messrs. Robinson have always been ready to accept suggestions for the good of their workers, but I think I do them no injustice when I say that at first they appeared sceptical as to the efficiency of the proposed guard, and they probably knew that—as is often the case—the workers would not welcome what to them was a novelty. Having seen these guards in general use in the north of Ireland I had no hesitation in recommending them. Time for a practical test having now elapsed, I wrote asking the firm if they would kindly give me the benefit of their experience. Their answer, which I forward, is particularly gratifying.

"It is a curious fact that about 18 months ago a woman lost an eye in Messrs. Robinson's works, and that the shuttle which struck her 'flew' from a new loom. A guard had been ordered; but at the time of the accident none was fixed."

"Wheal Bridge Mills,
"New Brampton, near Chesterfield,
November 6th, 1883.

"SIR,

"REPLYING to yours of the 3rd inst. respecting shuttle guards on looms, we beg to state our looms run from 190 to 220 picks per minute.

"The guards are certainly a protection to the weavers: they do not prevent the shuttles from flying out of the race, but when they do fly out they keep them low down so that they only strike the lower part of the body, and they also materially decrease the force of the blow, which is a great advantage.

"Our weavers state that they do not find them any hindrance to work and are unanimous that they would not like to be without them. Loom overlooker says that he should object to work in any weaving room where they were not fixed to the looms.

"From a master's point of view the objection to them is, they lead to more small breakages of weft forks, weft-fork stands, sheds, temples, and seriously to an increase of shuttles, thus making cost of loom sundries more; but for ourselves we do not think this can be placed as an adequate set off against freedom from serious accidents to workpeople.

"We are, Sir,

"H. P. Smith, Esq., R.,N., "Yours very respectfully,
"St. Ann's, Sheffield. ROBINSON AND SONS."

The number of instances which have come under our notice is, as compared with the number of persons employed, comparatively small, but the severity of the accidents is out of all proportion to the actual number. The number of injuries caused by shuttles flying from looms, being of such a nature as to prevent a person returning to work for 48 hours, reported during the past year was 81, and following the statistics from the Manchester Eye Hospital the number resulting in the loss of vision, and consequently loss of ability to earn a livelihood, must have been very considerable.

I am now considering the best manner of dealing with this very serious evil.

There is at last testimony in favour, not of one means only of preventing these shuttle accidents, but many; all of them having had the test of experience, and it will be imperative for all looms to be provided with some one or other contrivance for preventing injuries from the flying of shuttles from looms.

The improvement in the sanitary condition of factories and workshops has required much consideration and discretion.

Until the year 1867 the only regulation in force providing in some degree for the maintenance of a healthy condition of factories was that requiring every part of a factory to be limewashed once in every 14 months.

In 1867 a further regulation was made that every factory and workshop should be efficiently ventilated, so as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, any gases, dust, or other impurities generated in the process of manufacture,

and should not be overcrowded so as to be prejudicial to the health of the person employed.

The administration of these provisions in respect to large factories presented no difficulties. Gases, dust, or other impurities are generated only in some special industries, and the overcrowding is not of men and women, there is ample room for them, but in many cases machinery is crowded together causing an element of danger of a different character to that of the overcrowding of persons. But when we came to inspect factories in which hand labour only is employed and workshops in which also handicrafts alone are carried on the difficulties became at once apparent. Here we had not to deal with rooms in which a machine taking up a considerable space was attended by one person, but with rooms in which persons sat side by side at narrow tables and benches, with gas lights half the year lighted, both morning and night, and many of the hands having their meals in the workrooms, the air of which, vitiated almost in an hour's time after the commencement of work, became worse and worse at the end of the day.

It was a question much thought over by my colleagues and myself, how we should first deal with this evil. As to the unhealthiness of hundreds of workrooms we could have no doubt; but then the hundreds of industries which are carried on in dwelling houses in crowded neighbourhoods where no opportunities existed for enlarging premises showed us that our action must be guarded, and what ever we did must be progressive with a view to improvement, without aiming for too much at first.

A representation of the want of ventilation of workrooms has been generally met with the proposition to keep a window or a door open, and a great deal of time is taken up in showing that that does not secure ventilation, and that for a great part of the year it would starve with cold the persons at work. Again, a room, the atmosphere of which may be fairly healthy in the daytime, becomes most injurious after an hour or two in the evening under the influence of glaring gas-lights, there being no provision for the exit of the overheated and exhausted air.

Many difficulties arise, as I have shown, with respect to the secure fencing of machinery, but these are slight in comparison with the pointing out how a room may be ventilated. In fact, almost every case must be treated with respect to its surroundings. In the case of machinery it is sufficient to point out that such a part if left exposed is dangerous to life or limb, and it must be fenced; but in regard to a workroom, there are the windows, the doors, the fireplace,

the skylight, the gas-burners, all of which have to come under review, and the various objections have to be met that are raised to do anything at all generally upon the ground that it has always been so and no complaint was ever made. This answer can never be accepted; the making of a complaint by one of the workers is followed in most cases by a proposal that the dissatisfied one can leave the employment, and here the impartial and unbiassed action of the inspector comes to the rescue of those who suffer but cannot complain. The difficulties of procuring efficient ventilation is experienced more in the large towns than in the ordinary manufacturing towns. It is greater, perhaps, in the metropolis than in any other town. As an illustration of what we meet with in London, I would refer to the following description of some workrooms visited by H.M. Inspector Lakeman.

"A fancy boxmaker, living in an old dwelling house, having six upstair rooms, once bedrooms, about 12 feet square, has in each room six to eight workers, six fishtail burners alight, outside temperature 56°, inside 86° to 90°, windows shut, ceilings low, benches whereon boxes are made round three sides of the room, glue pots kept hot by gas on the benches, material and boxes piled up in centre of room.

"I have found at mantle and costume workshops and boot-machining workshops, once dwelling houses, wherein females work at sewing machines, stooping over the machines with large gas jets close to their heads, eyes strained to follow the rapid motion of needle, windows shut, temperature very high, and eight to nine in each room about 14 ft. × 12 ft., outside temperature 57°, inside 86°. An old dwelling house turned into a printing office, the top floor, wherein roof windows are put as being necessary for light, is set apart for compositors, who have scarcely room to move about; at night the atmosphere becomes intensely hot from the combustion of much gas, the basement is the machine room, where daylight does not enter, no proper floor made, gas always burning, ceiling not more than eight feet high, machines packed closely together, heat excessive, no free air permeating the room, closet without proper water supply in one corner and boiler and engine in the other, thermometer standing at 90° at 8 p.m.

"These are examples of the result of conversion of dwelling houses into factories or workshops, and which cannot be made much better from their position and the amount of work done in them. The artificial flower trade, tailoring, frilling, umbrellas, ties, fur, ostrich feather, envelope making and gumming may be said to be carried on in converted dwelling houses, and in which the atmosphere is tainted for want of change, and from a disinclination of London workers even to allow a ventilator in a pane of glass to admit circulation of air, for fear of cold air coming direct upon them."

The changes which are now taking place in many parts of the metropolis are the means of adding immensely to the comforts of the working population. A short time since I went through a district which at the time of a former visit, a few years since, was dense with hardworkers, toiling in old dilapidated houses, in narrow streets and alleys, much as just described in Mr. Lakeman's report. Mr. Lakeman accompanied me, and pointed out the large well-built and well-managed workrooms which had displaced the squalid tenements of former days. The locality, parts of which we passed through, included Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, Falcon Street, Falcon Square, Fann Street, Golden Lane, Lewin Crescent, Great Eastern Street, Curtain Road, Bethnal Green. Here the workers pass their time in large well-ventilated workrooms, constructed with due regard to sanitary conditions, situated in broad open streets, giving space for light and air. These local improvements are due to the owners of the various properties, in some cases city companies, and others.

The enactment that no factory or workshop shall be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the persons employed has been of immense value, and has enabled the Inspectors to change the condition of hundreds of workrooms.

The necessity for caution in administering this provision was evident from the commencement. Overcrowding was prohibited, but no definition of that of which overcrowding consisted accompanied the prohibition. After consultation with the medical officers of health of the metropolis, who were good enough to discuss the question with us, and after a full consideration of the difficulty of enforcing a regulation which would provide such a sufficient and ample cubic space of air for each person as would be desirable, I came to the conclusion that we could not at any rate for the present insist upon more than 250 cubic feet for each person employed.

We have proceeded upon this conclusion. It has been felt to be moderate, and in but few instances have our representations been ignored.

I have already spoken of the condition of the workrooms in the metropolis, and the following memorandum from H.M. Inspector Beadon, referring to Portsmouth, and of H.M. Inspector Bignold, referring to Plymouth, evidence the improvement taking place in towns other than the metropolis. Mr. Beadon says, as to Portsmouth :—

"The beneficial results of the operation of the Factory Act are nowhere more satisfactorily illustrated than in the conditions under

which these people have to work as compared with the state of things when and for some little time after the Act took effect among them. Any old tenements were, for the most part, made to do and the hands were crowded into small low rooms, with which all that could be done in the way of ventilation, &c. was only reducing the evils to a certain but very low minimum. Now, the picture is precisely reversed, the work being done in large handsome factories which have been erected, and in which the occupiers have cheerfully adopted all the suggestions made for ventilation and other sanitary measures, guarding dangerous machinery, and generally providing for the health and comfort of the hands."

Mr. Bignold's memorandum refers to Plymouth:—

"As regards sanitary condition, the tailoring and dressmaking workshops are frequently overcrowded and badly ventilated. Many new workrooms have been built in consequence of my representations, and others have been enlarged and improved ventilation introduced, but much still remains to be done in both these directions. Where overtime has been worked under section 53 in these classes of workshops (which is somewhat frequent) I have insisted on the condition as to cubic space required in the Secretary of State's order of December 20th, 1882."

It is now about 14 years since our commencement to induce the occupiers of workrooms to restrict the numbers of persons in a room so that each should have at least a space of 250 cubic feet. In only one case was the determination so strong against any improvement as to require me to direct a prosecution. The case was heard at the Mansion House in June 1882. There were 26 females employed in a room containing 3,560 cubic feet, thereby giving only 137 feet, each female. To make things worse there were 11 gas burners, which were calculated to consume oxygen equal to three persons, so that taking into the computation the number of persons and the number of gas burners, the room was only calculated to give each person a space of 60 cubic feet.

It became abundantly clear that while 250 cubic feet per person was a vast improvement, and could be accepted for workrooms in which adequate means for ventilation existed, and the ordinary number of hours work per day were not exceeded, and in which a complete change of air was effected by the clearance of the workrooms during the intervals for meals, yet in many instances, and more especially in those occupations in season trades and others in which overtime was worked in the evening, that amount of space was altogether insufficient.

When overtime is worked, it is always at the end of the day, and for at least two thirds of the year gas must be

burned not only during the whole part of the overtime, but during some of the previous hours, and thus the unwholesomeness of the atmosphere increases in a greater ratio than the extension of the hours of work, and the state of things which existed at noon and which might then be unobjectionable, becomes at 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. most distressing to the workpeople and injurious to their health.

Under these circumstances, acting under the authority given to H.M. Secretary of State by the Factory Act, you issued an order which took effect from the 1st January 1883, requiring that whenever overtime was worked under any section of the Factory Act, a cubic space of at least 400 feet should be allowed for each person working overtime.

We have been bringing to the notice of those who have been in the habit of working overtime this regulation, and I anticipate a great increase of comfort and health to those whom the exigencies of their trade require them at times to work after the ordinary factory hours.

Somewhat analogous to the question of the healthy condition of workrooms is that of the fatigue in many occupations caused by the want of sitting accommodation when active motion is not required.

One of the grounds taken by those who are advocating the reduction of hours for shop assistants, and those who support the early closing movement, is the fatigue endured by shop assistants in not being permitted to sit in the shop even though they may not be engaged in attending upon customers.

In some factories the hands when not actually occupied as doffers of spinning frames, for instance, are permitted to sit until called by the overlooker to doff a frame, and one sees occasionally a worker sitting upon a bobbin skep, but the upright position is resumed the moment the overlooker is caught sight of. Now a great deal of the time of weavers is occupied in watching the work, which can be done as well by a person sitting as standing; but it is rare to see any means provided for the rest of the weaver; on the contrary, the looms are placed so closely together, side to side, front to front, and back to back, that no seat could be placed. I have been much gratified to learn from H.M. Inspector Fitton that at Kidderminster a beginning has been made to give the weavers the opportunity for rest during their hours of work. Mr. Fitton thus describes the arrangement:—

"Mr. C. Harrison, of Stourport, very kindly supplied me with a model of the seat and sockets made for his carpet looms, and Messrs. Baldwin of Stourport Foundry have cast for me some

seat fittings and sockets at a cost of 1*s.* 3*d.* for the iron work complete; so that adding 6*d.* for the cost of a wooden seat and the screws necessary to fit the iron work in its place the entire seat can be supplied at a cost of 1*s.* 9*d.* complete to any factory or shop employing 'shop hands' behind the counter, for which purpose I think these seats especially applicable for the young women and men who spend a large portion of their daily lives in standing behind the counter without any opportunity of resting their legs.

"These seats cannot be damaged and will never wear out. They may be thrown upon the floor without injury, and as the socket into which they fit does not project more than one inch from the surface to which it may be attached the seat fixture cannot infringe materially upon the narrow space behind any shop counter. It is, moreover, bevelled off at the side with the express intention of not interferring with or hurting the legs of any person in passing. I have shown specimens of these seats to the employers of men and of women behind counters in shops in Worcester and elsewhere, and I find that adult men in some shops are very glad to make use of them and that they consider the price (1*s.* 9*d.* complete either for a flat surface or at an angle) is a great temptation to make a trial of the seat.

"I was struck by the appearance of these American new tapestry looms in various factories in which they are set up in Kidderminster, at which in many cases the women who managed them were sitting down while watching the work, by the very neat and easily removable seats which are fitted as a part of the loom to every loom sent out.

This seat, with socket to fit either to an upright post or leg of a bench or to a flat surface, can be supplied complete, *i.e.*, seat and socket, for 1*s.* 9*d.* to any shop or factory.

"A stout wooden seat about the size of an ordinary milking stool, or the crown, say, of an ordinary man's hat, is fitted on to a stout tripod of iron with an iron stem below; a socket into which the iron support of the wooden seat can be inserted, and from which the seat can be instantly removed and thrown upon the floor if it interferes with the working of the loom, is securely fitted to the iron frame work of the loom.

"At any odd moment when the weaver is not engaged at another part of the loom, he or she can by this arrangement sit down and thus obtain rest for the legs during the many hours of daily labour that 10 hours of work entails upon the life and limbs of a factory weaver.

The Act which was passed in the last session of Parliament is one of very considerable importance. It deals with two subjects, the condition of whitelead works and of bakehouses.

The general regulations of the Factory Act as to the healthiness of occupations and the condition of premises were altogether insufficient for these two classes of works.

The inquiries and inspection of bakehouses which had proceeded to a considerable extent since 1879 had exposed to us the sad condition of bakehouses generally, and the want of more definite rules in the arrangement of cisterns, drains, and closets.

The Act, therefore, lays down the three following cardinal rules :—

(i.) No watercloset, earthcloset, privy, or ashpit shall be within or communicate directly with the bakehouse ;

(ii.) Any cistern for supplying water to the bakehouse shall be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a watercloset ;

(iii.) No drain or pipe for carrying off fœcal or sewage matter shall have an opening within the bakehouse.

—and gives to the Medical Officer of Health the powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings, and otherwise of a factory inspector.

The Act further exempts from the local authority all wholesale bakehouses, and places in the hands of the factory inspectors in retail bakehouses the control as to hours of work, &c. of children, young persons, and women who may be employed.

In dealing with whitelead works more precise and detailed regulations are necessary.

In the first place, it is enacted that a whitelead factory shall not be carried on unless certified to be in conformity with the Act.

To be entitled to such certificate it is necessary that the following conditions must be complied with :—

Conditions of obtaining Certificate.

(1.) The stacks and stoves in the factory must be efficiently ventilated.

(2.) There must be provided for the use of the persons employed in the factory sufficient means of frequently washing hands and feet, with a sufficient supply of hot and cold water, soap, towels, and brushes.

(3.) There must be provided in addition, for the use of women employed in the factory, sufficient baths, with a sufficient supply of hot and cold water, soap, towels, and brushes.

(4.) There must be provided for the use of the persons employed in the factory (but not in any part of the factory where any work is carried on) a proper room for meals.

(5.) There must be provided for every person working at any tank an overall suit with head covering, and for every person working at any white-bed a respirator or covering for the mouth and nostrils and head covering, and for every person working at any dry stove or rollers an overall suit with head covering, and a respirator or covering for the mouth and nostrils.

(6.) There must be accessible to all persons employed in the factory a sufficient supply of acidulated drink.

After such certificate has been obtained it is necessary that special rules should be framed for each whitelead works, exhibited in the works for at least 14 days, and then be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State.

I considered it to be my duty to see the occupier of every whitelead factory to consult with them upon the enactments of the Act, and especially as to the substance and form of the special rules to be adopted, and it is no less my duty to state how courteously H.M. Superintending Inspectors, the Inspectors, and myself have been uniformly received, and how cordially everyone of the gentlemen whom we consulted supported the object of the Act of Parliament, and showed by their readiness to accept suggestions how thoroughly they were desirous of adopting every possible precaution to preserve the health of their workpeople.

During the inquiries making in respect to the diseases in white lead factories, another form of "plumbism" came under notice. H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith, resident at Sheffield, had his attention drawn to this disease, to which file cutters appeared to be susceptible, and he says in a recent report:—

"I asked Dr. Pye-Smith, the senior certifying surgeon for Sheffield, if he could procure any statistics showing to what extent this disease is prevalent amongst the Sheffield file cutters. Owing to the kindness of the resident medical officers, Dr. Pye-Smith has been enabled to procure statistics from the two principal hospitals, which I trust will be of interest.

"Dr. Pye-Smith, in the letters forwarded, makes some general remarks of an interesting nature as to the decrease in those diseases, which might be attributed to the inhalation of dust by the dry grinder, who now seldom works without a fan to carry off the dust."

The following letter is from Dr. W. S. Porter, one of the physicians of the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary:—

"Of 40 cases collected from in and out patients at the infirmary during a period of two years and eight months (April 1880 to December 1882), suffering directly or indirectly from symptoms

of lead poisoning, 30 presented one or more of the specific symptoms (colic, paralysis, &c.), of whom 22 were file cutters, one file hardener, one painter, one plumber, one type founder, one workman at the lead works; the other three cases arose from accidental causes (one from contaminated drinking water). Of the other 10 cases noted, seven were file cutters, one file fitter (has to more the leaden cushions for the cutters), and two painters. In their case, although none of the specific symptoms were present, there were other indications of lead poisoning, such as muscular tremulousness with cachexia and the blue line, granular kidney, or gout. Of course in my essay I only used the 30 cases who presented well-marked symptoms.

"The following figures are from the Infirmary Report of the last seven years, and refer only to cases of plumbism treated as in patients :—

—	Total Number of Cases admitted.	Cases of Plumbism.
1876–77 - - - -	1,388	5
1877–78 - - - -	1,537	7
1878–79 - - - -	1,451	4
1879–80 - - - -	1,372	6
1880–81 - - - -	1,258	5
1881–82 - - - -	1,490	10
1882–83 - - - -	1,571	5

Dr. Pye-Smith subsequently made further investigations, and kindly furnished Capt. Smith with the following details :—

"With the help of the house surgeon, Dr. Sinclair White, I have obtained the following statistics with regard to the occurrence of cases of lead poisoning among the physicians' out-patients at the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary during the last 12 years.

"I am unable to get statistics with regard to cases of consumption caused by dust, &c.

"In the first half of the period (1871–77) 52 cases of lead poisoning are recorded among 6,760 patients, or one case in 130. The occupations of the 52 were as follows :—

File cutters - - - - -	42
Painters - - - - -	3
Plumber - - - - -	1
Glass grinder - - - -	1
Trade not stated - - - -	5
	52

"In the second half of the period (1877–83) 47 cases of lead poisoning are recorded among 6,587 patients, or one case in 140. The occupations of the 47 were as follows :—

File cutters - - - - -	38
Painters - - - - -	7
File hardeners - - - -	2
	47

"The following are the numbers for each year during the second period :—

Year ending.	Number of Patients.	Number of Cases of Lead Poisoning.
July 1878 - - - -	956	7
„ 1879 - - - -	1,033	11
„ 1880 - - - -	1,243	6
„ 1881 - - - -	1,260	7
„ 1882 - - - -	1,038	10
„ 1883 - - -	1,057	6
Total - - -	6,587	47

You will see that these results are remarkably similar to those obtained by Dr. Porter at the General Infirmary.

In forwarding the preceding memorandum Dr. Pye-Smith adds the following remark :—

"Undoubtedly diseases of the lungs resulting from dusty "trades (fork grinders, &c.) have greatly diminished of late "years, I mean as compared with a period more than 10 "years ago. I do not know when the chief improvement "came about— from giving up dry grinding, or from using "fans— but the state of things was very bad 40 years ago."

Dr. Pye-Smith's letter is most gratifying. Ever since the passing of the Factory Act, 1867, the successive Inspectors in Sheffield urged incessantly and perseveringly the adoption of fans for dry grinders, and the evidence of an authority so eminent as Dr. Pye-Smith is no small reward for the exertions which have been made.

Before concluding my report, I desire to annex three reports upon three subjects of very different but very instructive interest. One from H.M. Superintending Inspector Henderson upon the flax and jute trade of Scotland ; one from H.M. Inspector Cramp, descriptive of a clothing factory at Newcastle, in Staffordshire, which is almost unique in its arrangements, and the design of its founder ; and one from H.M. Inspector Bowling, who on being transferred from Birmingham to the metropolis has given his impressions of the state of

Birmingham during the 13 years in which he did the State excellent service in the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act in that town.

Mr. Henderson's Report.

The state of trade in Scotland and the north of England during the last 12 months has presented some singular and it may perhaps be said unprecedented features. There has been a large amount of work done, probably more in some branches of industry than in any previous year in our commercial history, and yet the complaint on the part of employers has been almost universal that they have made little or no profit.

"In the north the jute manufacture has been exceptionally prosperous, and it is admitted that a great deal of money has been made, although it is acknowledged that some portion of this has been caused by happy speculations in the purchase of raw material. The spinning and weaving factories in Dundee and the neighbourhood, which is the most important seat of this industry, have been well employed during the whole year, and the workpeople have been earning good wages. The rates now being paid in Dundee, are, I believe, the highest that have ever been paid since the trade was established. They are 20 per cent. higher than they were in 1869–70. Mr. William Cunningham of the Ward Mills, Dundee, has been kind enough to supply me with a few interesting facts with respect to the jute trade, which may bear repetition. In Dundee the working hours in the factories were reduced from 60 to 58 hours a week voluntarily in October 1871, and from 58 to 56 hours per week in January 1875 when the Factory Act of that year came into operation. The increased cost of spinning flax and jute yarns in the beginning of 1875 was 19 per cent. above the cost in the year 1870. The decrease in the cost of spinning such yarns since 1875 to the present time is 6·5 per cent. Each reduction which has been made in the working time in the factories in Dundee since 1871 has added from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. to the cost of production. The additions and reductions in the rates of wages paid in the factories in Dundee since 1870 have been as under :—

—	Rise.	Reduction.
February 1871 - - -	5°/₀	—
September 1871 - - -	5°/₀	—
January 1872 - - -	5°/₀	—
March 1872 - - - -	3°/₀	—
July 1873 - - - -	5°/₀	—
May 1875 - - - -	—	10°/₀
November 1878 - - -	—	5°/₀
February 1879 - - -	—	5°/₀
December 1879 - - -	5°/₀	—
January 1883 - -	5°/₀	—
August 1883 - - -	5°/₀	—
	40°/₀	20°/₀

"That is to say, the rates of wages current now are 20 per cent. higher than they were in 1869–70, while the hours of work have been reduced from 60 to 56.

"With respect to the actual earnings of the workpeople in Dundee, Mr. Cunningham has also been kind enough to furnish me with the following statement, which I believe may be accepted as representing pretty fairly the average earnings of the different classes of workpeople at the several dates mentioned :—

—	1860.	1870.	1875.	1883.
Preparers -	6*s.* 3*d.*	7*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.*	9*s.* 3*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*
Spinners -	6*s.* 9*d.*	8*s.*	10*s.* 9*d.*	9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*
Rulers -	8*s.* to 9*s.*	9*s.* to 12.	12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*	12*s.* to 15*s.*

"The jute manufacturers of Dundee are subjected to very keen competition from India, where the raw material is produced on the spot. For several years the jute manufacture has been a growing industry in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and the information which has been kindly given to me by another firm in Dundee respecting the relative wages paid to the operatives in Calcutta and Dundee will enable any one to understand how seriously the home manufacturer is handicapped in this manner. The following is a comparison between the average wages paid in Calcutta and Dundee to the workpeople employed in jute factories :—

—	Calcutta, 52 hours per week.	Dundee, 56 hours per week.
Batching and preparing - - -	2*s.* 10½*d*	10*s.* 6*d.*
Spinning - - - - -	5*s.*	11*s.*
Warp winding - - - - -	2*s.* 7¼*d.*	6*s.* 9*d.*
Weft winding (piecework) - - -	6*s.* 6*d.*	14*s.*
Beaming - - - - -	5*s.*	15*s.*
Weaving (piecework) - - - -	9*s.*	12*s.*
Calender house - - - -	5*s.*	14*s.*
Coolies as labourers - - - -	4*s.*	20*s.*

"It is obvious that but for the greater efficiency of the labour in Dundee spinners and manufacturers never could hope to contend against such a formidable competition as these figures imply. How long this greater efficiency is likely to be maintained by the operators of this country is a serious question, both for them and for their employers.

"The flax manufacturer, throughout Scotland has not been in so satisfactory a position during the past year as the jute manu-

facturer, and those engaged complain seriously of the growing cost of production in this country and the increasing keenness of foreign competition. A flax manufacturer in Fifeshire, Mr. Russell Johnston, has been kind enough to furnish me with some valuable facts bearing upon these points. The following table which he has prepared shows the cost of manufacturing in 1870 and 1880 respectively, the figures representing the proportionate cost in each department to each spindle of yarn woven :—

—	1870.	1880.
	d.	*d.*
Weft winders	$\frac{47}{48}$	$1\frac{2}{48}$
Warp winders	$\frac{23}{48}$	$\frac{25}{48}$
Warpers	$\frac{8}{48}$	$\frac{9}{48}$
Dressers	$\frac{19}{48}$	$\frac{19}{48}$
Weavers	$3\frac{15}{48}$	$3\frac{36}{48}$
Tenters	$\frac{22}{48}$	$\frac{25}{48}$
Mechanics	$\frac{16}{48}$	$\frac{10}{48}$
Warehousemen	$\frac{37}{48}$	$\frac{27}{48}$
Sunday workers	$\frac{45}{48}$	$\frac{16}{48}$
	$7\frac{35}{48}$	$8\frac{15}{48}$

"Mr. Russell Johnston adds that under sundry workers are included manager, foremen, pickers, and all workers not otherwise specified. While the dressers' wages are higher in 1880 than in 1870, the department is worked at no extra cost, as a younger class of hands are employed. The proportionate production per loom in the yarns named Mr. Johnston gives as under :—

—	1870.	1880.
Spindles, warp woven	$14\frac{1}{12}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$
" warp and weft	30	$28\frac{10}{12}$

"The following is a statement showing the average weekly wages paid in Messrs. Johnston's factory in 1870 and 1880 respectively :—

—	1870.	1880.
Weft winders (piece work)	7*s.*	8*s.* 3*d.*
Warp winders (piece work)	8*s.* 5*d.*	9*s.*
Warpers in 1870 time, in 1880 piece work	8*s.* 6*d.*	9*s.* 8*d.*
Dressers (time)	20*s.*	23*s.*
Weavers (piece work)	7*s.* 2*d.*	7*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
Tenters (time)	21*s.* 6*d.*	24*s.*
Warehousemen	15*s.*	17*s.*
Average earnings of weavers per loom	4*s.*	4*s.* 3*d.*

"The best weavers in this trade working on broad looms will earn from 11*s.* to 13*s.* weekly.

"Mr. Johnston estimates that the increased cost in wages in a factory with 200 power looms in 1880 as compared with 1870 will amount to from 340*l.* to 350*l.* per annum.

"From another flax spinning mill in Scotland I have received the following comparative statement of the average rates of wages paid at the periods named:—

——	1860.	1870.	1875.	1883.
Hours of work - -	60	60	56	56
Roughers (men) - -	18*s.*	17*s.*	21*s.* 6*d.*	22*s.* 6*d.*
Hacklers (do.) - -	22*s.*	23*s.* 6*d.*	27*s.* 7*d.*	26*s.* 6*d.*
Sprenders (women and girls)	5*s.* 6*d.*	6*s.* 6*d.*	9*s.*	8*s.* 4¾*d.*
Drawers (do. do.)	5*s.* 6*d.*	6*s.* 6*d.*	8*s.*	8*s.* 4¾*d.*
Rovers (do. do.)	5*s.* 6*d.*	6*s.* 6*d.*	8*s.*	8*s.* 4¾*d.*
Dry spinning (do. do.)	5*s.* 6*d.*	7*s.* 6*d.*	9*s.*	8*s.* 4¾*d.*
Wet spinning (do. do.)	6*s.*	7*s.* 6*d.*	9*s.*	8*s.* 4¾*d.*
Twisters (do. do.)	6*s.*	7*s.*	9*s.*	8*s.* 4¾*d.*
Mechanics (men) - -	23*s.*	24*s.*	31*s.*	30*s.*
Joiners (do.) - -	24*s.* 6*d.*	25*s.*	32*s.*	29*s.*
Dyers (do.) -	14*s.*	16*s.*	19*s.* 3*d.*	18*s.* 3*d.*

"Up till February 1878 it is noted in respect to this factory that the time hands were paid for 60 hours' work, although they only worked 56, and in respect to all the women and girls employed they would now be earning the same wages as they were in 1875, namely, 9*s.* weekly, were they allowed by the law to work the 60 hours.

"There can be no question, I think, having regard to the facts that the flax spinning trade in this country has been harder hit by foreign competition than any other branch of our textile industries. The importations of flax yarns from the continent, particularly from Belgium, have increased enormously of late years, and the market for flax goods is being constantly encroached upon by the manufacturers of jute and cotton.

"There has been some discussion lately in the Scotch newspapers about the decline of the cotton manufacture in that country, particularly in the western district; there is no doubt that so far as cotton spinning is concerned this is the case. In Glasgow and its vicinity there is a great falling off in the number of spinning mills at work. The latest census returns, however, show no diminution in the number of people who return themselves as employed in this industry, and this, I think is to be accounted for by the fact that the weaving branch of the trade still retains a firm hold on the district. This conclusion is also confirmed by the fact that the number of men employed in the cotton manufacture in Glasgow has diminished by one half between 1871 and 1881, while the number of women has increased. The industry, as carried on in Scotland, is becoming year by year more and more exclusively a woman's industry, and women cannot stand

the strain and fatigue involved in attending to a pair of modern self-acting spinning frames. A very much larger proportion of women are to be found in the spinning department of a cotton factory in Scotland than in England, and as a consequence the output from the same kind of machinery is very much less. Even although lower wages may be paid in Scotland, it is doubtful if the cost of production is not even greater. On the other hand, such a thing as a male power-loom weaver is not to be met with so far as I have seen in Scotland.

"I have received several comparative statements of wages paid in the cotton trade both in Scotland and the Cumberland portion of my district, and I give those which, so far as I can judge, best represent the average rates paid in the trade.

"One statement from a large and old established spinning and weaving factory is as under:—

—	1856.	1860.	1870.	1875.	1883.
Picking room hands (females) -	5*s.* 7*d.*	5*s.* 10*d.*	6*s.* 8*d.*	7*s.* 10*d.*	7*s.* time workers.
Card grinders (males) - -	9*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.* 10*d.*	12*s.* 4*d.*	15*s.* 1*d.*	14*s.* time workers.
Drawers (females) - -	5*s.* 5*d.*	6*s.* 8*d.*	9*s.* 1*d.*	9*s.* 4*d.*	8*s.* 5*d.* time workers.
Throstle spinners (females) -	3*s.* 7*d.*	4*s.* 9*d.*	6*s.* 8*d.*	8*s.* 10*d.*	7*s.* 5*d.* piece work.
Mule spinners (females) - -	6*s.* 7*d.*	8*s.*	10*s.* 3*d.*	11*s.* 8*s.*	9*s.* 4*d.* piece work.
Dressers (men) - - -	17*s.*	20*s.*	21*s.*	24*s.*	22*s.* time workers.
Tenters (overlookers) - -	16*s.* 9*d.*	19*s.* 9*d.*	27*s.* 1*d.*	27*s.* 2*d.*	24*s.* 2*d.* time workers.
Weavers (women) - - -	6*s.* 9*d.*	7*s.* 3*d.*	9*s.* 4*d.*	10*s.* 2*d.*	9*s.* 6*d.* piece work.
Blacksmiths - - -	21*s.*	19*s.*	18*s.*	24*s.*	21*s.* 6*d.* fixed wages.
Mechanics - - - -	18*s.*	18*s.*	19*s.*	22*s.*	20*s.* fixed wages.

"Another valuable statement which I have received from a cotton spinning mill in Scotland is as under:—

—	1856.	1860.	1810.	1874.	1875.	1884.
Scutching:—						
Overlookers (men) -	15*s.*	15*s.* 6*d.*	16*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.* 6*d.*	17*s.*	19*s.*
Mixers (men) - -	12*s.*	12*s.*	13*s.*	15*s.*	15*s.* 6*d.*	15*s.* 6*d.*
Carding overlookers (men)	20*s.*	26*s.*	30*s.*	30*s.*	30*s.*	30*s.*
Strippers and grinders -	10*s.* 6*d.*	12*s.*	14*s.*	16*s.*	16*s.*	16*s.*
Female hands (piece work)	5*s.* 11*d.*	6*s.* 5*d.*	7*s.*	8*s.* 8*d.*	8*s.* 8*d.*	8*s.* 4*d.*
Spinning:—						
Spinners (women, piece work) - - -	6*s.* 9*d.*	6*s.* 9*d.*	7*s.* 6*d.*	8*s.* 6*d.*	8*s.* 6d.	9*s.*
Piecers (women, piece work) - - -	4*s.*	4*s.*	5*s.* 6*d.*	6*s.* 6*d.*	6*s.* 6*d.*	7*s.*
Half-timers - -	—	—	—	—	—	2*s.*
Overlookers (men) -	24*s.*	25*s.*	28*s.*	30*s.*	30*s.*	31*s.*
Reeling:—						
Overlookers (men) -	15*s.* 6*d.*	17*s.*	17*s.* 6*d.*	23*s.*	23*s.*	23*s.*
Reelers (women, piece work) - - -	4*s.* 9*d.*	4*s.* 6*d.*	4*s.* 8*d.*	6*s.* 3*d.*	5*s.* 5*d.*	7*s.* 5*d.*
Mechanics:—						
Foreman - - -	24*s.*	26*s.*	35*s.*	40*s.*	40*s.*	50*s.*
Mechanics - -	21*s.*	22*s.* 6*d.*	25*s.*	28*s.*	25*s.* 6*d.*	25*s.* 6*d.*
Joiner - - -	21*s.*	20*s.*	25*s.*	29*s.* 9*d.*	27*s.* 9*d.*	28*s*
Fireman - - -	14*s.*	15*s.* 3*d.*	15*s.*	21*s.*	21*s.*	21*s.* 6*d.*
Labourer - - -	12*s.*	13*s.*	15*s.*	17*s.*	17*s.*	18*s.*

"The managing partner of this establishment has also been kind enough to give me a statement of the average amount paid for labour per lb. of cotton spun into yarn. In 1856 it was

1·42*d.* per lb., 1860 1·36*d.*, 1870 1·35*d.*, 1874 1·51*d.*, in 1875 1·65*d.*, and in 1883 1·64*d.* The increase in cost of labour from 1·51*d.* in 1874 to 1·65*d.* in 1875 was entirely owing, he remarks, to the reduction in the hours of work enforced by the Factory Act of 1874.

"The wages here quoted as being paid in cotton factories in Scotland are much lower than those paid in Lancashire. From Preston I have received a return which I think very fairly represents the average wages paid in that district. It is as under:—

——	1860.	1870.	1875.	1883.
Card-room hands (females) - -	10*s.*	11*s.*	13*s.*	14*s.*
Mule spinners (men) -	22*s.*	24*s.*	26*s.*	28*s.*
Strippers and grinders (men) - -	14*s.*	15*s.*	18*s.*	17*s.*
Winders (females) -	—	9*s.*	10*s.*	10*s.* 6*d.*
Weavers - -	—	12*s.* to 16*s.*	13*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*	16*s.* to 22*s.*
Average per loom -	—	4*s.*	4*s.* 6*d.*	5*s.*

"The difference in the rate of wages paid to men in Scotland and England is not great if indeed there is any difference. A self-actor minder—that is, a spinner—in Scotland will earn on an average 28*s.* a week, and the amount in Lancashire would probably not be very different. But it is not the case with respect to women and girls; I do not think I am overstating the case when I say that the wages of women and girls will average 50 per cent. more in the textile districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire than they do in Scotland.

"The unprofitable character of nearly all branches of manufacturing industry during the last twelve months is now manifesting itself by a general demand on the part of employers for a reduction of wages, and the year closes with several serious contests impending between employers and their work people. In Scotland generally throughout the various branches of the iron trade a reduction of 10 per cent. has been accepted, but in Lancashire a proposal to reduce wages five per cent. in the cotton trade has resulted in a strike which is seriously deranging the trade of the district."

Mr. Cramp's Report.

"It is always pleasant to notice and encourage the efforts of manufacturers to benefit their workpeople in other ways than the mere payment of wages for work done. As an example of this beneficial relation between employés and employers, I beg leave shortly to describe the various schemes set on foot at Mr. Richard Stanway's army clothing factory, Enderley Mills, Newcastle-under-Lyne.

"To begin with, the regulations of the Factory Act are strictly enforced. The factory is a large cheerful room, of over an acre

in area, and is kept in a cleanly state and well ventilated, and dangerous machinery securely fenced. Hours of work, 8.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., less 10.15 to 10.30 p.m. for luncheon, 1 to 2 for dinner, and 4.15 to 4.30 for tea. More than 700 hands are employed, and the factory comprises large dining room, kitchen, crêche, surgery, &c.

"The *dining and tea room* is managed by a committee of the managers and workpeople. The goods are bought by contract, tenders being considered and decided on by the committee, who pay all accounts through the secretary, every week. The workpeople pay for the articles at the bar of the room at the time of serving. The quality of the articles is good, and the price moderate, *e.g.*, meat and vegetables, 4*d.*; soup, 1*d.*; pudding, 1*d.*; tea or coffee, 1*d.*; bread and butter or cake, 1*d.* From 200 to 300 persons dine here every day.

"The *kitchen* is under the superintendence of the matron, who also gives instruction in cookery and household work to three or four of the girls every week. These girls do the work of the kitchen for the week and receive 2*s.* each, and their food is provided free of charge. The pupils change weekly, and the instruction given includes the selection of butchers' meat and poultry, the preparation and cooking of joints economically and properly, and other lessons in domestic economy, such as ventilation, sanitary arrangements, keeping of household accounts, &c.

"*Sick Fund and Surgery.*—Every person employed in the mill contributes one penny a week to the medical department, receiving in return medical attendance and medicine free. The surgery is fully stocked with medicines, and the surgeon attends every day, except Saturday. For this same modest subscription out-door patients and married women during confinement are attended, and have medicine and other necessaries provided for them during illness. The revenue is sufficient to pay the medical officer, chemists' account, share of rates and taxes, and to contribute two guineas yearly to the public infirmary. The medical officer reports: 'During the two years that the mills have been 'opened only two deaths have occurred among the 700 employés, '*viz.*, one from typhoid fever and the other from small-pox, the 'cause of illness in both cases having its origin from a source 'quite independent of their employment at the mill. The 'majority of sick cases requiring treatment are those which are 'usually common among females between the ages of 15 and 30. 'It is worthy of notice that the cases of anemia or poverty of 'blood bear a very small proportion. This I attribute to the 'admirable management in the sewing room as regards pure 'air, ventilation, and light, and good and regular food in 'dining rooms."

"*Crêche and Nursery Department.* — The crêche consists of two apartments, one for a playroom and the other a cot room, the latter being fitted up with cradles, which are gently rocked by steam machinery. This, I imagine, is a use of steam power never before contemplated, but which answers remarkably well. The mothers are charged 1*s.* a week for each baby left in

the crêche, and a matron has charge of the department, and attends to the little ones during the day. On Oct. 27th the crêche contained 19 babies. The mothers are allowed to visit the crêche for ten minutes in the middle of the morning and of the afternoon. Mr. Stanway has also bought perambulators which he hires out to the mothers at a moderate rate to prevent the arm-aching and tiring business of carrying the babies to and from the mill.

"*Post Office Savings Bank.*—A branch office of this bank was opened in the factory on April 22, 1882, Mr. Stanway making the first deposit in each book and offering to double the interest allowed by Government. This bank continues in existence, but with varying success, money being saved in order to spend it at holiday times or for special purposes. The workers have, however, organised amongst themselves mutual benefit money clubs, of which there are at present 15 in operation by which (say) 20 women agree to contribute weekly a fixed sum, varying from 6*d.* to 5*s.* and to draw lots who shall receive the entire sum, each one continuing to pay until all have received the full amount. These aggregate sums, if not wanted for weddings, holidays, or some special object, are generally saved.

Another plan adopted here for promoting thrift is an unequivocal success and worthy of imitation. Mr. Stanway obtained the consent of the tradespeople of the town to supply his workers at prices yielding the lowest possible profit on condition that all the workers should patronize that shop in each trade which would give the most liberal discount off ordinary prices. The discount given varies from 5 to 15 per cent., and the list of tradesmen includes grocers, drapers, shoemakers, druggists, jewellers, ironmongers, &c.

"*Prizes.*—All work is paid by the piece, and prizes are offered for the best work and for diligence and industry. Mr. Stanway is of opinion that the system of offering prizes for the best results should, in common fairness, follow on the rules of imposing fines for breach of regulations. The average earnings of the adult workpeople vary from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per week, the machinists and finishers getting the highest wages. From the list of winners of prizes given at Christmas to those who had earned the highest amount in their respective classes, the best finisher was put down as having earned 32*s.*, the best machinist 27*s.*, and the best button holer 27*s.* 3*d.*, a little girl between 13 and 14 was credited with 8*s.* 9*d.* for sewing on buttons, and the best baster had earned 17*s.*

Reading Room, or club, concerts, &c.—It occurred to Mr. Stanway, soon after opening the mill, that as many of the girls came from the country, and were without friends in Newcastle, and lived in lodgings, they must feel the want of a room in which they could meet of an evening for recreation, and accordingly he issued the following notice :—

"'The dining room will be opened every evening to the workpeople as a reading room from 7 o'clock till 10 p.m.,

and a supply of books, newspapers, and periodicals will be issued for the use of the readers. A mistress of division will take charge of the room; and those who choose to do so may bring their sewing and work with them.

"'Singing will be allowed.'

"This led to the occasional use of the same room for concerts, and the following notice is one of many that have been issued since:—

"'The next Concert will take place in the dining room on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

"'The band and the Ebenezer choir will give selections of music and songs.

"'At 9 o'clock Miss Bladen's wedding presents will be handed to her.

"'All the workpeople are cordially invited to be present at the concert.

"'*Enderley Mills, Dec.* 18*th*, 1882.'

"The arrangements for these pleasant reunions are left in the hands of a committee chosen by the workpeople themselves. The concerts are now an established institution, Mr. Stanway merely finding the room and the piano, the workpeople being themselves the vocalists and pianists. So well do these institutions work that the tables are turned upon Mr. Stanway, and instead of his inviting the workpeople they invite him to tea and a little music.

"One other point is worthy of notice. Whenever men can be employed about the factory preference is given to those who have been in the Army or Navy, and can show clean papers of discharge. These men are found to be trustworthy, sober, amenable to discipline, and far superior to the class of men to whom manufacturers often give higher wages for the same position. For a long time past, when asked whether I can recommend a good man as lodgeman in a pottery, timekeeper, &c., I have invariably replied, get an old soldier or sailor if you possibly can, and have never yet had cause to regret the adoption of my advice.

"The different schemes described above as in successful operation at what I venture to class as a model factory, are only part of the plans devised by the proprietor for the mutual benefit of the workpeople and himself. He proposes to provide baths, recreation ground, garden, model cottages, and model lodging house.

"Whatever may be said against the factory system, and the employment of married women in factories, surely it is far better for women and girls to be employed in such a clean, comfortable, light, healthy factory as this of Mr. Stanway's than in the fever-stricken dens of the east end of London. If the manufacturers who now employ persons at their own homes were compelled to provide factories for them, under what immensely improved conditions would the poor sempstresses, match-box makers, &c.

labour. Supposing factories or space for building them could not be found in London, then let the workers be withdrawn from that over-grown place and transferred to our beautiful country towns and villages, and thus relieve the congestion of London and benefit towns now decaying."

Mr. Bowling's Report.

"On quitting a district in which I have had charge of the Factory and Workshops Act for 13 years, I feel it alike to be a pleasure and a duty to bear testimony to the great steps which have been taken during that time by the whole of the community of the large and important town of Birmingham to improve in every possible way the conditions under which its thousands of toiling people shall perform their daily round of work, and to brighten their social life.

"In every way much has been done to make life more attractive: the town itself has undergone a wonderful change; its dull and dreary aspect has, in most of its principal thoroughfares, given place to brightness and beauty. Its public institutions for the improvement and culture of the people have been multiplied and extended, while the education of the children has progressed in a remarkable manner; and last, but certainly not least in such a busy hive of industry, slow but steady improvement is taking place in the dwellings and workshops in which the working populations pass their lives.

"There is much yet to be done in this direction, still I should say with regard to the dwellings of the poor that, after some experience of other large manufacturing towns, a comparison will be much in favour of Birmingham.

"When I came to Birmingham from a Lancashire district I was much struck with the generally poor and miserable kind of places that were called factories, large numbers of the workshops being of course even more wretched. I called attention to this in one or two reports.

"I find that in 1872 I thus spoke of the Birmingham factories and workshops :—

"'There is another cause which I think goes a long way to account for much that one sees to deplore in the moral, and I may also say the physical, condition, not only of the young hands, but of a large number of both old and young employed in the Birmingham factories and workshops. I refer to the wretched condition of the factories themselves. You know, Sir, that there are many such places in Birmingham which are a disgrace to a civilised country. Low, dirty and dark, cramped up in back courts, half a dozen cottages perhaps, converted into a factory, or, I might more properly say, a kind of human warren, in and out of the intricacies of which you see men, women, and children burrowing their way to their appointed holes.'

"Such words fitly described a large number of Birmingham factories and workshops in 1872, and though great improvements

in this respect have taken place in the last ten years, there still remain too many places which should be improved off the face of the earth. So much has been done in Birmingham by a combination of philanthropic and commercial enterprise to provide for the working classes scientific and literary institutes, public libraries, hospitals, provident dispensaries, coffee palaces, parks and recreation grounds, that I sometimes wonder that the idea has not entered the heads of some of the public-minded and large-hearted citizens of this great town to form a company for the erection of model workshops to be let out to the thousands of small masters who are found now to carry on their handicrafts under very wretched and insanitary conditions. I feel sure that such an enterprise could be made a commercial success and would result in a vast benefit to the community. Some of the so-called 'mills' in Birmingham, which perhaps hold from 20 to 40 tenants, are hopelessly miserable places, and must exercise a very depressing and demoralizing influence on the poor people who have to work in them. I think that could such mills be replaced by lofty, well-arranged cleanly, properly ventilated structures, in which order and decency were enforced, the present tumble-down mills and workshops would soon be emptied, to the great advantage of the town.

Two thirds of the waking life of a working man are spent in the factory or workshop; and it is not easy to exaggerate the influence for good or for evil that the conditions under which he exercises his handicraft exert over his private life. I have always remarked that the condition of the factory is reflected in the condition of the workpeople. When the one is well-ordered, healthy, and cheerful, the people are the same; when the one is neglected by the master, dirty, and ill-arranged, there the people are almost sure to be morally and socially inferior, and carry the influence of the factory into their homes.

"This influence should never be forgotten in dealing with the question of the social improvement of the masses and of the houses in which they dwell. More attention to sanitary matters and the regulations of the Factory Acts will not suffice; there is a large force for good untouched by these, a force which can do much to soften the harshness of daily toil and bring somewhat of beauty even into the workshop; the force of a far-seeing charity and sympathy among men.

"This force is being largely exerted in Birmingham, and I have ventured to point out a direction in which I think it may work most beneficially.

"In the early part of 1871 I had charge of half of the town, with about 700 factories under inspection. In 1882 the town had been divided into three districts, and in my third of the town there were over 900 factories. I can make no computation as to workshops, as none were under inspection in 1871: the population during this period has increased by more than 50,000.

"This will give some idea of the rate at which Birmingham increases both in numbers and in material prosperity.

"The introduction of gas engines has had a marked effect in increasing the number of 'factories,' and must have greatly enlarged the productive power of the town. Taking these facts into consideration, it is very gratifying to find, as stated in the 'Birmingham Daily Post' of November the 5th, that though 'accidents occur in Birmingham at the rate of about one a day 'throughout the year, they have diminished by a fourth part 'within the last 10 years.' It adds, 'the diminution is no doubt 'ascribable to the greater care now enforced by law in protecting 'machinery and otherwise providing against danger in manu-'factories and workshops, and to the responsibility thrown on 'employers in respect to the security of scaffolds and other 'trade appliances.'

"In reference to such appliances, it may be well here to point out how one source of danger in a factory may be easily guarded against. In my experience as a factory Inspector I have had to investigate some horrible accidents from fly-wheels attached to different machines, such as sheers, punches, printing machines, nut and bolt and screw machines.

"The accidents arise from stumbling or falling, and the arm is thrown out between the spokes of the fly-wheel.

"I originated, I believe, a plan of filling the discs of such wheels either with wood, iron-plate, or stout card-board, and thus rendering them almost harmless. This contrivance is very cheap and easy of application. While the general trade of the town has thus increased in 10 years, it is worthy of remark that some industries, owing to foreign competition and other causes, have almost died out, among them the glass button trade, once a thriving industry in Birmingham, is now quite on its last legs; the pearl button trade has also been steadily decreasing, and the hand-wrought nail trade may be regarded as doomed to extinction before long.

"My removal to London at a time when I should have been preparing this report has made it difficult for me to do justice to my subject.

"I leave Birmingham with many regrets. I have received from all classes the greatest kindness and consideration, and I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my sense of the many benefits I have derived from my 13 years of work among them.

"I think that not only every Birmingham man but every Englishman should be proud of such a town."

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEXR. REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State for the
Home Department.

Appendix No. I.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, in the Year ended 31st October 1883.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 6	John Halliday, Bramley -	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two children more than seven working days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
"	" " -	" "	Employing two other children without certificates of attendance at school.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
" 7	Thos. Wilkinson, Scarbro'	Robert Champley and Robert Foster, Esqs., Police Court, Scarbro'.	Employing four young persons more than seven working days without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	0 19 0	Was cautioned in July, and again in August, to have them certified.
"	W. W. Coopland, Scarbro'	" "	Employing one young person more than seven working days without certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 10 0	Was cautioned in July, and again in August, to have him certified.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 7	Henry Chapman - -	Robert Champley and Robert Foster, Esqs., Police Court, Scarbro'.	Employing one young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday 30th September, to wit, until 7 p.m.	0 2 6	0 10 0	Was cautioned in August that the boy could not be employed after 2 p.m.
Dec. 1	Leeds Daily News Co., Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a young person more than seven working days without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	N. Saffer, Jew tailor -	" "	Employing five women on Saturday, 28th October, he having elected to work on Sundays.	2 0 0	2 7 6	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Jos. Cohen, Jew tailor -	" "	Employing two women on Saturday, 28th October, he having elected to work on Sundays.	0 2 0	0 19 0	Penalty small, as the man is very poor, and has ceased to employ women.
" 5	Mrs. Allen, dressmaker, Scarbro'.	Alderman Champley, Alderman Forster, and E. H. Newton, Esq., Police Court, Scarbro'.	Employing four women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 4th November 1882.	0 5 0	0 19 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
1883. Jan. 5	Thos. Whitaker & Co., Guiseley.	Ayscough Fawkes, Wm. Fison, and W. H. Rawson, Esqs., Police Court, Otley.	Employing a child more than seven working days without certificate of fitness.	3 0 0	0 14 4	Defendant had been cautioned several times.
" 25	W. A. Waddington, York	Tomlinson Walker and W. Dove, Esqs., Guildhall, York.	Employing two boys more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 13	Geo. Lockwood, Holbeck	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing one child and three young persons more than seven working days without certificate of fitness.	4 0 0	1 18 0	
„ 14	W. and H. Bentley, Scotton.	T. Basil Wood, S. Browne, and R. Ellis, Esqs., Police Court, Knaresborough.	Neglecting to fence a certain horizontal shaft, whereby a boy was seriously injured.	5 0 0	0 11 0	
„ 20	W. and H. S. Hardwick, Keighley.	Jos. Craven, Lister Marriner, Jos. Hagges, and J. Clough, Esqs., Police Court, Keighley.	Employing five children more than seven working days without certificates of fitness.	2 10 0	3 5 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to limewash the factory within 14 months of being last done.	5 0 0	0 10 6	Had not been limewashed since September 1881.
Apr. 9	Lund Bros., worsted spinners, Crawshaw Mill, Pudsey.	Col. Pollard, Col. Hirst, and Major Middleton, Court House, Bradford.	Employing four children without certificate of attendance at school during previous week.	0 10 0	2 11 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing one child more than seven working days without certificate of fitness.	- -	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 12	Morris Goodman, tailor, Rockingham Street, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing nine Jewish women on Sunday, his workshop being open on Saturday.	13 10 0	4 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 12	W. Petty and Sons, printers, Trinity Street, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing four young persons from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. without allowing two hours for meals.	6 0 0	2 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing five women from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. without allowing two hours for meals.	1 10 0	1 4 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Septimus Smith, fruit preserver, Railsfield, Bramley.	" "	Employing two women from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., without having entered overtime in register.	3 0 0	0 19 0	
"	Harrison and Wade, printers, Hunslet Lane, Leeds.	" "	Employing a child otherwise than in sets.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing same child without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	James Grisdale, candle maker, 1, Dewsbury Road, Leeds.	" "	Employing a child on two consecutive Saturdays.	1 10 0	0 9 6	
June 1	Messrs. J. J. L. and C. Peate, Guiseley.	Ayscough Fawkes, and Francis Darwin, Esqs., Major Middleton, and W. F. Fison, Esq., Court House, Otley.	Employing two young persons more than seven working days without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	0 18 8	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 13	Directors of the Yorkshire Post Co., who summoned Thos. Holdsworth, letter press printer, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing 11 women during the night -	27 10 0	5 5 6	Mr. Holdsworth was convicted as the actual offender in place of the Yorkshire Post Co.
"	Messrs. Smeeton and Butler, dressmakers, Leeds.	" "	Employing four women after 10 p.m. -	4 0 0	1 8 0	
July 2	Pawson Bros., stone cutters, Morley, near Leeds.	Wm. Blakeley, and Benj. Sheard, Esqs., Police Court, Dewsbury.	Employing two young persons and one child more than thirteen work days without certificate of fitness.	3 0 0	1 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child other than in morning and afternoon sets as on alternate days.	1 0 0		
"	Howley Park stone cutting Co-operative Co., Morley, near Leeds.	" "	Employing two young persons more than thirteen work days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 18 0	
" 6	J. W. Shackleton, worsted spinner, of Keighley.	John Brigg, Lister Marriner, and Jos. Craven, Esqs., Police Court, Keighley.	Employing two women on Saturday, the 12th May, to 2 p.m.	0 10 0	1 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 7	Jos. Laister, rope and net maker, Pocklington.	C. A. Darley, Esq., Admiral Duncombe, and T. Rudston Reade, Esq., Police Court, Pocklington.	Employing a boy of nine in his ropery -	0 10 0	0 7 0	The boy had been employed since he was eight and a half years of age.
„ 11	Walverden Bridge Mill Co., Nelson, near Burnley.	T. T. England, H. W. Hartley, and Robert Tunstill, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Employing 10 women during the two hours set apart for meals, to wit, after 5.30 p.m.	6 10 0	7 10 0	
„ 30	J. Peacock, Scarbro' -	Alderman Champney, and Z. T. Welburn, Esq., Police Court, Scarbro'.	Employing two young persons more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
„	W. Lathbury, Scarbro' -	„ „	Employing two young persons more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	0 7 0	One case withdrawn.
Aug. 10	Wilcock & Co., brick and tile manufacturers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Police Court, Leeds.	Employing nine young persons during the night.	18 0 0	- -	Several of these were continuously employed from 6 a.m. of one day to 5.30 p.m. of the next day; *i.e.*, the whole of two days and one night. Some of them were only 13 years old.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m.	4 0 0	3 19 6	
„ 17	W. and T. Huggan, Bramley.	„ „	Employing two young persons more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
„	Pearson and Sons, Holbeck, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Police Court, Leeds.	Employing two young persons more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 28	Mair, Rice, and Mair, dressmakers, Leeds.	The Mayor, Ed. Bond, and Geo. Tatham, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing three women from 9.30 to 10 p.m.. being part of the time allowed for meals.	3 0 0	1 18 6	
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Fitton.			
1882. Nov. 16	Groom & Sons, sawmills, Wide Marsh, Hereford.	The Mayor of Hereford, J. Griffiths Phillips, and J. Symonds, Esqs., The Guildhall, Hereford.	Not keeping the prescribed register, and neglecting to obtain surgical certificates for two young persons.	1 5 0	- -	Including costs.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman.			
1883. Nov. 14	John Keillor, baker, 463, Liverpool Road.	John Hosack, Esq., Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Having neglected to affix an Abstract in the entrance to, or in any other part of, his bakehouse as previously requested.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having neglected to limewash and cleanse his bakehouse as requested by notice on the 9th June last.	3 0 0	0 2 0	
,, 15	Thomas Alfred Read, printer, 6, Worship Street.	Thos. I. Barstow, Esq., Police Court, Worship Street.	Having employed a young person without a certificate of fitness, the said young person having been refused by the certifying surgeon on 21st July last, and was continued in his employment to 21st October 1882.	2 10 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 15	Thomas Alfred Read, printer, 6, Worship Street.	Thos. I. Barstow, Esq., Police Court, Worship Street.	Having employed a child on 20th October, and for four months previous thereto, as a full-timer, the said child having been refused by the certifying surgeon on the 21st July last.	2 10 0	0 5 0	
1883.						
Jan. 10	Messrs. Howard & Jones, printers, 16, Cullum Street.	Sir Robt. Carden, Alderman, Mansion House.	Having employed two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0 0 10 0	0 4 6 0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to keep in the prescribed form registers of the said young persons.	0 10 0	0 3 6	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to affix at the entrance to their factory or in any other part thereof the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 3 0	
" 12	John Sharp, Oval, Hackney.	Henry J. Bushby, Esq., Police Court, Worship Street.	Having employed a young person in his glass blowing factory without keeping a prescribed register of said young person.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
"	" "	" "	Having employed said young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
"	" "	" "	Having employed said young person during the night of Sunday 24th December.	3 0 0	0 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 12.	Richard Sharp, Minerva Street. Hackney Road,	Henry J. Bushby, Esq., Police Court, Worship Street.	Having employed a child and two young persons in his glass blowing factory during Sunday night 24th December 1882.	3 10 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Having employed said child without a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	Having employed said child and two young persons without keeping prescribed registers of them in the prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act in his factory.	- -	0 4 0	Costs only.
"	" "	" "	Having employed a young person without certificate of fitness.	- -	0 2 0	Dismissed. Boy swore that he began work for first time on the Sunday night when found, but at factory he said he had worked for six weeks. Allowed one week for payment.
Feb. 13	W. Williams & Co., paper colourers, Great Arthur Street.	John Hosack, Esq., Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Having on the 19th January and for two months previously employed a child under 13 for full time.	1 10 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	And without a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb, 13.	Messrs. Rowarth & Co., Limited, letter-press printers, Bell Yard, City Road.	John Hosack, Esq., Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Having on the 29th January and for a period exceeding seven days prior thereto, employed five young persons without certificates of fitness.	5 0 0	1 0 0	
"	" "	" "	Having on said day and previously employed sundry other young persons without keeping a register of said young persons in the prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	Having on the 29th January and previously neglected to fence their steam engine and fly wheel of same.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
Apr. 19	Messrs. Sutcliffe & Hurley, printers, 101, Bunhill Row.	Thos. Irwin Barstow, Esq., Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Having employed a child under the age of 13 years as a full-timer on the 30th of March, and for seven weeks previously.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to procure certificates of school attendances for said child in manner prescribed by law.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	Having wilfully made a false entry in the register of young persons of the date of first day of employment of said child.	5 0 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 4	J. Vincent and Son, printers, 18, Little Britain.	Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart., Guildhall.	Having employed a child under 13 for full time since the 7th March, both before and after the certificate of surgeon who distinctly told the foreman that he could only be employed as a child.	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	Having employed said child without school certificate.	0 1 0	0 4 0	
" 11	Robert Higdon, baker, 161, Bishopsgate Street.	Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., Alderman, Guildhall.	Having neglected to limewash his bakehouse within six months.	- -	- -	Adjourned for a week.
" 17	John Felton & Co., collar manufacturers, 24, Castle Street, Finsbury.	John Hosack, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having neglected to limewash their workshop after due notice had been given.	5 0 0	0 4 0	
" 18	Robt. Higdon, baker, 161, Bishopsgate Street.	Alderman Stone, Guildhall.	Having neglected to limewash his bakehouse within six months.	- -	- -	Adjourned for a week.
" 25	" "	Sir Robt. W. Carden, Knt., Guildhall.	Having neglected to limewash his bakehouse within six months.	- -	0 4 0	Dismissed. Bakehouse had been limewashed twice in fourteen days after the issue of summons and between its delivery and second hearing of case.
" 29	Messrs. Penny & Hull, printers, 53, Leman Street.	Wm. Thomas Saunders, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Neglecting to limewash their factory according to law.	0 10 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 29	Hermann Burholt, baker, 20, Cable Street.	Wm. Thomas Saunders, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Neglecting to affix an Abstract of the Act in his bakehouse.	0 5 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to limewash his bakehouse within the prescribed time of six months.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to keep his bakehouse in conformity with sec. 3 of Act 41 Vict. cap. 16, by allowing dirt and refuse to accumulate, and having a closet without water supply and not free from effluvia within four feet of kneading trough.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
June 1	Lewis Barnett, cigar manufacturer, 161, Shoreditch.	James Lennox Hannay, Esq., Police Court, Worship Street.	Having employed a child for three months as a full-timer.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	And without school certificates.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	And without certificate of fitness,	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having employed two young persons for three months without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 14	Morris Fingelstein, Little Alie Street, Whitechapel, E.	John Balguy, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having neglected to keep his bakehouse in conformity with sec. 3 of Act 41 Vict. cap. 16.	0 5 0	0 4 0	After receipt of summons, the drains were taken up, properly re-laid, bakehouse cleansed from fœcal matter, and lime-washed. Nominal fine only inflicted.
„ 15	Harry Goodbody, 134, Leighton Road, N.W.	William Major Cooke, Esq., Police Court, Marylebone.	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract in his workshop.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having employed three female young persons after four of the clock on Saturday 19th May.	3 0 0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having employed the aforesaid females after three of the clock on the said Saturday with only half an hour for meal and rest, they having began work at 8 a.m.	- -	- -	Decision postponed for one week. Magistrate not quite clear as to law hereon.
June 18	Jacob Lofeas, tailor, 46, Crispin Street.	James Lennox Hannay, Esq., Police Court, Worship Street.	Having employed a child of 12 years and a half old for full time for three weeks.	2 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 18	Charles Tarling, tailor, 64, Commercial Street.	James Lennox Hannay, Esq., Police Court. Worship Street,	Having neglected to keep his factory in conformity with Sec. 3, of Act 41 Vict. cap. 16.	Dismissed	0 6 0	Objection raised by solicitor and upheld by Court that summons was bad, in that it did not et forth the alleged offence. It stated "did not keep your factory in conformity with the Factory Act." Information said, "in conformity with sec. "3 of the Act 41 Vict. cap. 16." Mr. Hannay said that the information was equally faulty, for in sec. 3 there are sundry offences named, and under Jarvis' Act I was bound to state what the offence was. No costs allowed, and a fresh summons permitted to be issued. New tank, closets, and pipes are now being erected, so that our object has been attained without further proceedings.
„ 22	Harry Goodbody, dressmaker 134, Leighton Road, Kentish Town.	Wm. Major Cooke. Esq., Police Court, Marylebone	Having on Saturday 19th May, employed three young persons from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with only half an hour for meals and rest during the said period of employment.	Dismissed	0 6 0	Inasmuch as the defendant was fined by Mr. Cooke for employing the said young persons after hours on the said Saturday, and as no special exception forms had been exhibited or notice of intention to employ under sec. 42 sent to me, it was held to be illegal to employ after 2 o'clock on Saturday, up to which hour half an hour is legal.
July 10	Thos. Noble & Co., ostrich feather manufacturers, Fore Street.	Alderman Staples, Guildhall.	Having on the 22nd June, employed four young persons to 10.30 p.m.	2 0 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 10	Butt, Hook, & Co., Red Lion Works, Barbican.	Alderman Staples, Police Court, Guildhall.	Having on Monday 11th June employed two women in their skin-dyeing factory from 8 a.m. to 12.15, midnight.	- -	- -	Postponed for decision to Thursday 12th inst.
„ 12	„ „	„ „	Having on Monday 11th June employed two women in their skin-dyeing factory from 8 a.m. to 12.15, midnight.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
„ 13	Saunders Bros., printers and stationers, 104, London Wall.	„ „	Having neglected to keep their factory in a cleanly state and free from effluvia, arising from a closet in their printing office, to which was no water supply.	5 0 0	0 8 0	
Aug. 3	Pezaro and Son, cigar manufacturers, 16, Wood Street, Spitalfields.	H. J. Bushby, Esq., Police Court, Worship Street.	Having neglected to fix an Abstract of the Act in their factory.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not producing register and certificate book to H.M. Inspector.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having employed a young person and a child without certificates of fitness.	4 0 0	0 8 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having employed a child without school certificates.	2 0 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 3.	Samuel Downer, parent -	H. J. Bushby, Esq., Police Court, Worship Street.	Having with consent permitted his son to work full-time for M. Pezaro, cigar manufacturers, as above.	- -	0 2 0	Wife appeared, and as she acknowledged age of child, who was born in Canada, and promised to send him to school, a fine was not imposed.
"	Charles Harrison, cabinet maker.	" "	Having employed two young persons on Sunday 15th July.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to affix Abstract in his workshop.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
Sept. 7	Geo. Barker, 9, Herat Street.	" "	Having employed two young persons on Sunday 15th July.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to hang up the Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Beadon.*			
Nov. 2	Mills and Sons, printers, &c., Southsea.	W. Martin Wells, Esq., Col. F. J. Conway Gordon, Portsmouth.	(1.) A young person employed over seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 12 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Beadon—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1882.						
Nov. 2	Mills and Sons, printers, &c., Southsea.	W. Martin Wells, Esq., Col. F. J. Conway Gordon, Portsmouth.	(2.) A young person employed during a period between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. without two hours for meals.	0 12 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(3.) A young person employed without necessary particulars entered in register.	- -		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(4.) Two young persons employed more than five hours without an interval of half an hour.	- -	1 4 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(5.) A young person employed during a period between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. without two hours for meals.	- -		
,, 7	John Channing, mineral water maker, Yeovil.	J. Bradford (Mayor) and Jas. Curtis, Esqs., Yeovil (Boro').	(1.) No official abstract affixed in his factory.	1 0 0		Defendant did not appear. The bench inflicted penalties named, or in default, 14 days imprisonment in each case.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) A male young person employed without certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	1 2 6	Heaviest fine in the third case, Defendant having been previously convicted for a similar offence.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(3.) Another young person employed after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	2 0 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Beadon*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 16	Wm. Thos. Wren, brick manufacturer, Chandlersford, Hants.	Stewart Macnaghten, Esq., and Admiral Martin, Southampton (County).	An accident in his factory not reported to the Inspector and the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
1883. Jan. 8	E. Mayes and Son, drapers, &c., and dressmakers, High Street, Southampton.	J. H. Cooksey and Geo. Perkins, Esqs., Southampton (Boro').	Employing three women in workshop after 4 p.m. on a Saturday.	0 12 0	1 11 6	
Apr. 7	James Hasker, baker, 3, Silver Street, Reading.	T. L. Walford and J. O. Taylor, Esqs., Reading.	(1.) Bakehouse not kept in a cleanly state.	0 9 0	0 11 0	H.M. Inspector stated that the bakehouse was in a most filthy and neglected condition. Bench made an order to put the bakehouse in conformity with the Act in a fortnight.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Bakehouse not limewashed every six months.	0 9 0	0 11 0	
" 27	George Howse, Town Flour Mill, Pewsey.	Rev. J. H. J. Gale, and M.W. Curtis, Esq., Everley (Pewsey).	(1.) A young person employed in his flour mill after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	0 15 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) A young person employed after 6 p.m. on a Monday.	0 15 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	(3.) No Abstract of the Act affixed in his factory.	- -	0 7 0	
"	John Lansley, Rafin, Pewsey.	" "	Parent of young person employed after 2 p.m. on a Saturday in a flour mill.	0 1 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Beadon*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 4	John Noonan, riveter, Oswald's Cottages, Woolston.	W. C. Humphrey, Esq., and Captain Browell, Southampton (county).	Not causing his child to attend school when employed in a factory.	0 1 6	0 8 6	
„ 16	John Luffman, Kingsbury Flour Mill, Milborne Part.	T. E. Rogers and Ch. Barton, Esqs., Wincanton.	(1.) The crown wheel and gear connected therewith not fenced.	2 0 0	0 10 0	Two charges withdrawn on payment of costs, it being the first case for not fencing flour mill gear in the district.
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) The water wheel not fenced -	- -		
„	„ „	„ „	(3.) Abstract of the Act not affixed in his flour mill.	- -		
„ 21	Geo. Elsey, confectioner, &c., Shaftesbury.	J. Strange (Mayor), and A. N. Everett, Esqs., Shaftesbury (Borough).	(1.) A young person employed in his bakehouse during the night.	1 0 0	0 14 0	Second charge withdrawn on payment of costs, on Defendant promising to keep the law for the future.
	„ „	„ „	(2.) Another young person employed in his bakehouse during the night.	- -		
June 28	Edwin Beall, dressmaker, &c., Winchester.	Captain Budden and C. Field, Esq., Winchester (Borough).	Five women and two young persons employed after 4 p.m. on a Saturday.	3 0 0	2 11 0	Penalty taken on one case, and remainder withdrawn on payment of costs.
July 9	Philip Houghton, wheelwright, &c., Landport, Portsmouth.	Wm. Bonham Carter, and G.P. Lance, Esqs., Portsmouth (Borough).	Not affixing official Abstract in his workshop.	1 0 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Beadon—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1883. Aug. 31	Robt. Gould, brick manufacturer, South Petherton.	Wm. Blake and W. Speke, Esqs., Ilminster.	(1.) Child employed without school certificate.	0 10 0	0 9 0	Two charges withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Same before and after dinner time	- -		
"	" "	" "	(3.) Not affixing Abstract - -	- -		
Sept. 15	Hickman and Metcalf, mineral water makers, Newbury.	Jn. Hopson (Mayor) and J. H. Mason, Esqs., Newbury.	(1.) Child employed over seven days without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	1 15 0	Three charges withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Same without school attendance certificate.	- -		
"	" "	" "	(3.) Same after 4 p.m. on Thursday, the day substituted for Saturday.	- -		
"	" "	" "	(4.) A young person employed after 4 p.m. on Thursday, the day substituted for Saturday.	- -		
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald.			
1882. Dec. 7	Start and Scattergood, machinists, Sherwood Street, Nottingham.	John Brown and Thos. Hill, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	0 10 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 7	Start and Scattergood, machinists, Sherwood Street, Nottingham.	John Brown and Thos. Hill, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Neglecting to keep in the prescribed form registers of the young persons employed in their factory.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
1883. Feb. 15	Elijah Stammers, Gamble's Yard, Bulwell.	W. Lambert and E. Gripper, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Allowing his child Anne Elizabeth Stammers to be employed as a young person.	0 5 0	0 10 0	The Defendant pleaded guilty, admitting that he had altered the certificate of birth.
Mar. 15	Arthur Toule, lace manufacturer, Clyde Works, Denison Street, Nottingham.	C. G. Hill and T. Forman, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing a female after 7 p.m. on the 23rd ultimo.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two young persons after 7 p.m. on the 23rd ultimo.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	A. R. Hartley, lace manufacturer, Clyde Works, Denison Street, Nottingham.	,, ,,	Employing a female after 7 p.m. on the 23rd ultimo.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	G. & I. Oldham, lace manufacturers, Clyde Works, Denison Street, Nottingham.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons after 7 p.m. on the 23rd ultimo.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	A. T. Woolton & Co., lace manufacturers, Clyde Works, Denison Street, Nottingham.	,, ,,	Employing two females after 7 p.m. on the 23rd ultimo.	1 0 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 19	Midland Honey Co. Limited, Bull Field, Sutton-in-Ashfield.	T. H. Oakes, Esq., and Captain Salmond, R.N., Petty Sessions, Mansfield.	Employing five young persons after 5.30 p.m. on the 21st ultimo.	- -	2 10 0	The bench thought that as these were the first offences it would be sufficient if they paid costs.
,,	R. W. Cooper & Co., Sutton Works, Sutton-in-Ashfield.	,, ,,	Employing four young persons after 5.30 p.m. on the 21st ultimo.	0 4 0	2 0 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a female after 5.30 p.m. on the 21st ultimo.	0 1 0	0 10 0	
May 24	Mahala Henshaw, lace clipper, Ilkeston.	E. H. Pares and W. T. E. Cox, Esqs., Ilkeston Petty Sessions.	Employing a child who had not obtained a certificate of having passed the standard required by the byelaws of the district. Elementary Education Act, 1880, sec. 4.	0 1 0	0 9 6	As this was the first case in the district the Bench only inflicted a nominal penalty. The summons was taken out against James Henshaw, the husband, but the magistrates were of opinion that under the "Married Women's Property Act, 1882," he was not liable, and amended it.
,, 29	William Saywell, lace manufacturer, Herbert's Factory, Nottingham.	T. R. Starey and T. Hill, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing a child both before and after 1 o'clock on the 27th April.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child after 7 o'clock in the evening.	0 10 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 3	Thomas Webster, outfitter, Market Street, Nottingham.	C. G. Hill and T. Foreman, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Herbert Smith, milliner, George Street, Nottingham.	,, ,,	Employing a female after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	William Clarkstone, tailor, Parliament Street, Nottingham.	,, ,,	Employing a female after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
,, 24	George Coates, rope manufacturer, Kirby Street, Nottingham.	John Watson and Edward Gripper, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing two children on 22nd June without having obtained certificates of school attendance for previous week.	2 0 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 7	Madame Cécile, dressmaker, 24, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.	Robert Newton, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marlborough Street.	Employing five women after 10 p.m. on January 9, 1883.	2 10 0	1 0 0	
May 8	Mrs. Fox and Miss McPartlan, dressmakers, 40, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.	" "	Employing eight young persons and women after 10 p.m. on April 25.	1 0 0	1 12 0	The full penalty will be inflicted on any recurrence of offence.
June 1	J. Bale & Son, bookbinders, Great Titchfield Street.	J. S. Mansfield, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marlborough Street.	Employing a child two months without obtaining school certificate.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing same child without surgical certificate.	0 10 0		
"	Messrs. Howlett & Son, lithographers, Frith Street, Soho,	" "	Employing three young persons for more than 14 days without obtaining surgical certificate.	1 10 0	0 12 0	
" 16	Mrs. Young, dressmaker, 20, Mount Street, W.	" "	Employing eight women and young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	1 12 0	
July 12	Mesdames Robertson and Smith, dressmakers, 44, Dover Street, W.	A. Slade, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marlborough Street.	Employing six women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, June 9th, 1883.	3 0 0	1 19 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 27	Eastwood & Co., brick manufacturers, Hillingdon.	W. Dean, Esq., and Col. Greville, Police Court, Uxbridge.	Failing to keep register - - -	7 0 0	2 5 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing child without school certificate.			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing child and four young persons without surgical certificate.			
,,	Fred. Harrison, brick manufacturer, Cowley.	,, ,,	Employing two children without school certificate.	3 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two children and two young persons without surgical certificate.			
,,	Ralph Ratcliff, brick manufacturer, Hayes.	,, ,,	Employing three children without school certificate.	7 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing child, and three young persons without surgical certificate.			
Sept. 14	Augustus Bird and Sons, brick manufacturers, Eynham brickfields, Shepherds' Bush, W.	John Paget, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Hammersmith.	Employing child under 13 years of age without school certificate.	0 1 0	0 4 0	The costs were "remitted," the Magistrate expressing his opinion that the offence was purely technical. In consequence of this decision the other cases were withdrawn. The 18*s.* was not remitted, and was paid by H.M. Inspector.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing child under 13 years of age without school certificate.	Withdrawn.	0 18 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing four young persons without surgical certificates.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 2	T. and J. Sharp, music printers, Castle Street, East, W.	Robert Newton, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marlborough Street, W.	Failing to limewash within 14 months -	0 10 0	- -	Including costs.
"	" "	" "	Failing to produce register - -	0 10 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing five young persons more than 13 days without surgical certificate.	- -	1 0 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 6	Misses J. and J. Carlyle, dressmakers, 7, Baker Street, W.	Wyndham Slade, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marylebone.	Employing six females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	3 0 0	1 4 0	
" 10	Alfred Bridgeman, saw-mills, Eagle Wharf Road, N.	J. L. Hannay, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Worship Street.	Employing five young persons for more than seven days without surgical certificate.	1 10 0	1 0 0	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp.			
1882. Nov. 15	Alfred Bullows, iron-founder, Long Street, Walsall.	The Mayor (B. Beebee), J. Brewer, and E. T. Holden, Esqs., Guildhall, Walsall.	Not entering name of child in register of children.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	No certificate of fitness for said child -	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Not entering name of young person in register.	0 10 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 8	Wm. Pedley, curry comb maker, Walsall.	The Mayor (B. Beebee), and Wm. Bayliss, Esq., Guildhall, Walsall.	Not entering name, &c., of child in register.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Not having school certificate for said child.	0 10 0	0 12 0	The attendance at school of this child had been very bad.
"	Reuben Craddock, bit manufacturer, Walsall.	" "	Not entering name, &c., of child in register.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Not having school certificate for said child.	0 10 0	0 12 0	School attendance bad.
1883. April 17	The Albion Street Iron Co., Bilston.	Wm. Boughey, Esq., Stipendiary, Wednesbury Police Court.	Neglecting to properly fence a wheel race, whereby it is supposed that a girl was killed by falling against a wheel. She was found lying *outside* the race with her head broken.	0 2 6	0 13 0	The Magistrate thought that, under all the circumstances, a mere nominal penalty would meet the case.
May 18	Wm. Henry Robinson, printer, Walsall.	B. Beebee (Mayor), H. Highway, and W. Bayliss, Esqs., Guildhall, Walsall.	Employing girl of 13 without registering particulars.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing girl of 13 without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	Wm. Cox, black saddle maker, Intown, Walsall.	" "	Employing boy of 14 without registering particulars.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing boy of 14 without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 29	Thos. Tolley and Son, iron founders, Steel and Iron Works, Dorlaston.	J. Boughey, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Running a large fly wheel quite unfenced.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston.			
Mar. 28	Edward Gregory - -	Right Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge, H. Jenner Fust, Esq., and Captain Pelairet, Berkeley.	Neglecting to fence the fly wheel of the steam engine on 17th February 1883.	- -	0 18 0	The Defendant having been advised that his saw mill was not under the Factory Act, but now being convinced of the contrary, and undertaking to observe the law in future, I withdrew the cases on payment of costs.
"	" - -	" "	Employing two male young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday, February 17, 1883, viz., at 2.35 p.m.	- -	- -	
"	Paynter and Summers -	" "	Employing two male young persons after 2 p.m., viz., at 4.40 p.m. on Saturday 17th February 1883.	0 5 0	1 11 0	
July 13	Reuben Cole, cork cutter, Unity Street, Bristol.	G. Edwards, and J. F. Lucas, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing three women after 6 p.m., viz., until 9 p.m., on 20th and 22nd June 1883.	2 0 0	2 4 0	The Defendant undertaking to observe the law in future, I withdrew five cases on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 28	George A. Walker, firewood manufacturer, Lower Bristol Road, Bath.	The Mayor, Lieut.-Col. Ford, and C. F. Marshall, Esq., Bath.	Employing one woman and two female young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday July 7.	0 3 0	1 9 6	
"	Elizabeth Pocock, dressmaker, 13, New Bond Street, Bath.	" "	Employing two women and one female young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday July 7.	0 10 6	1 2 6	
Aug. 29	Ward and Taylor - -	T. B. Saunders, Col. McGrath, E. Pinckney, and A. Bond, Esqs., Bradford, Wilts.	Employing a young person and a child for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness on 6th July.	0 9 0 0 9 0	0 11 0 0 11 0	
Sept. 24	The Bristol Crown Bottle Works Co., Shirehampton.	Major Castle, F. Taggart, and W. Brice, Esqs., Lawfords' Gate, Bristol.	Employing three male young persons on 31st July for more than 13 work days without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	1 10 6	Withdrew two cases on payment of costs.
" 27	The Cattybrook Brick and Tile Co., Over.	Captain Salmon, Captain Jenkinson, Edward Harwood, and Thurburn Maclaine, Esqs., Thornbury.	Employing one male young person and three children on 14th August without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 12 0	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cramp.*			
Dec. 12	Gaskell and Grocutt, earthenware manufacturers, Longport, Burslem.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, and Joseph Edge, J.P., Esqs., Burslem Town Hall.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 14 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Cramp—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1883. Jan. 10	Taylor and Kent, china manufacturers, Florence Works, Longton.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, and J. F. Wileman, J.P., Esqs., Longton.	Employing a woman after 7 p.m. on December 15.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
April 2	Alfred Stanway, engraver, 65, Lichfield Street, Hanley.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, Taylor Ashworth, J.P., and Joseph Edge, J.P., Esqs., Hanley Town Hall.	Employing two male young persons after 7 p.m.	1 10 0	1 9 0	
May 16	John Harrison, milliner, 44, Market Street, Longton.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, J. F. Wileman, J.P., and J. H. Goddard, J.P., Esqs., Longton.	Employing a child before half past twelve and after one o'clock on April 18.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
„ 17 and by adjournment, May 24	W. R. Renshaw & Co., Union Foundry, Kidsgrove.	H. C. Greenwood, Esq., Stipendiary, Kidsgrove.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	3 0 0	0 15 0	Maximum penalty.
„ 30	A. A. Flint, brickworks, The Heath, Uttoxeter.	A. P. Heywood, C. T. Cavendish, and Jos. Simpson, Esqs., Uttoxeter Town Hall.	Employing a child without certificate of attendance at school.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
„	Henry Baxter, shoemaker, The Heath, Uttoxeter.	„ „	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	0 5 0	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cramp*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 27	William Riley, brickworks, Halmerend, near Newcastle (Staffordshire).	T. F. Twemlow, Esq., J.P., Chairman Quarter Sessions, Rev. V. G. Yonge, J.P., and Dr. J. T. Arlidge, J.P., Newcastle County Petty Sessions.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	2 0 0	0 13 0	
"	Joseph Beckett, coal miner, Chapel Street, Audley.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
Sept. 6	Nehemiah Harding, fustian cutter, Mow Cop.	H. C. Greenwood, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Employing a child before half past twelve and after one p.m. on August 24.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
" 15	Thomas Hyde, labourer, Blackfordby.	Major Mowbray, and H. E. Smith, Esq., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Allowing his stepson to be illegally employed in Messrs. J. Knowles and Co.'s brick works, Woodville, to wit, before half past 12 and after 1 p.m.	0 3 6	1 1 6	Fined 25*s.*, including costs, which were heavy. The boy obtained full time employment by means of a falsified certificate of birth.
Oct. 4	R. Gibson and Son, fustian cutters, New Road, Talke.	H. C. Greenwood, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 12 0	
" 24	Samuel Bowyer, silk twister, Kiln Lane, Leek.	E. J. Ridgway and John Brough, Esqs., Leek Petty Sessions.	Employing a child before 12 noon, and after 1 p.m. on October 9.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	James Morley, silk twister, 119, Mill Street, Leek.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	0 5 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cramp*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 29	Joseph Bull and Son, Cliff Vale Iron Works. Hanley.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, E. J. Ridgway, J.P., and Joseph Edge, J.P., Esqs., Hanley Town Hall.	Employing a child after 7 p.m., and during the night.	- -	- -	Offence transferred under s. 87, to Joseph Baggaley, the actual employer of the child.
„	Joseph Baggaley, "roller" in Cliff Vale Iron Mills, Etruria.	„ „	Employing a child after 7 p.m., and during the night.	1 0 0	0 18 6	
„ 30	Sampson Bennett, baker, Wellington Street, Burslem.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, and James Maddock, Esqs., Burslem.	Employing a young person in bakehouse before 6 a.m., to wit, at 4.45 a.m., on October 13.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Astley.			
Feb. 12	Tame Valley Thread Co., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Joshua Taylor and James Pollitt, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Employing ten women after 5.30 p.m. on January 17, 1883.	1 0 0	2 19 0	At the request of the magistrates, as it was the first case against the firm and they had pleaded guilty, I consented to be content with a fine in one case, and only costs in the remaining nine.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Astley*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sep. 17	E. Platt and Son, cotton spinners, Hadfield.	Frederic Buckley and Samuel Rowbottom, Esqs., Police Court, Glossop.	Employing and allowing to remain in a room, in which a manufacturing process was going on, during meal times, thirteen women.	3 5 0	1 11 0	The firm pleaded guilty, and I asked for a fine of 1*l.* in each case, together with costs, the Magistrates however decided upon a fine of 5*s.* in each case and costs.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold.			
1882. Dec. 19	William Tregay, tin streamer, Redruth.	Major John Haye and J. C. Pendarves, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance during the previous week.	0 5 0	0 14 0	The Magistrates fixed the fine at 5*s.* only, believing that the parent, who was also summoned, was most culpable in the matter.
"	William Henry Rule, tin streamer, Red River, Camborne.	" "	Employing a child under 10 years of age	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	The Dolcoath Mining Co., Camborne.	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	James Thomas tin streamer, Redruth.	" "	Employing a girl under 10 years of age -	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	Wm. and Richard Jackson, tin streamers.	" "	Employing a child under 10 years of age	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Joseph James, Harris Mill, Chapel.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child employed in a workshop to attend school.	0 5 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 19	John Richards, tin streamer, Laty, Portreath.	Major John Haye and J. C. Pendarves, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Wheal Uny Mining Co., Illogan, Cornwall.	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
1883. Jan. 9.	The East Pool Mining Co.	" "	(1.) Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance on Nov. 2, 1882.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing the same child without a certificate of school attendance on December 1, 1882.	0 1 0	0 11 0	The Bench considered that the penalty should be the same as in the cases decided December 19, 1882.
June 7	Thomas Westlake, brick manufacturer, Gunnislake, Cornwall.	Col. Coryton and D. Horndon, Esq., Callington.	(1.) Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 6	The Chairman said these were the first cases under the Act in this district, and in future heavier penalties would be imposed.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing another child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
" 19	Thomas Evans, agent for the East Pool Mining Co., Tolvadden Stamps, Camborne.	Major Haye, D. W. Bain, J. Bowdon and W. H. Michell, Esqs., Camborne.	Employing a child under 13 without a certificate of school attendance.	- -	- -	On the case being called on the Chairman said that as three out of the four Magistrates present were shareholders in East Pool Mine the case must be adjourned till July 10, when the parties and witnesses must attend.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 19	Captain James Williams, Wheal Peevor Mining Co., Redruth.	Major Haye, Chairman, D. W. Bain, J. Bowdon, and W. A. Michell, Esqs., Camborne.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector, J. H. Bignold, in the execution of his duties.	- -	- -	On the case being called Captain Williams said he was guilty of telling a boy to run away if that was an obstruction. I proceeded to read section 68, when Major Haye, said the case must be postponed till July 10, as three of the Magistrates present were shareholders in Wheal Peevor Mine, I said that I had no objection to the case being decided by the Magistrates present, and I pointed out that there was no charge against the mine. After conferring, the Chairman said they thought this case and the other charge should be adjourned till July 10, when all witnesses were to attend.
"	Joseph Prisk, agent of the Menadarsah Tin Streaming Co., Camborne.	Major Haye and D. W, Bain, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child under 13, without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	1 2 6	In awarding the fine the Chairman said they had taken into account the costs, which were heavy.
July 10	William Cock Izacke, dressmaker, Camborne.	" "	Employing two female young persons after 4 p.m. on the substituted short day.	0 10 0	1 11 0	
"	Vivian and Bros., dressmakers, Camborne.	" "	Employing four female young persons after 4 p.m. on the substituted short day.	0 4 0	3 2 0	Chairman said the costs being over 3*l.* the fines were lower than they would have imposed in such cases.
"	James Williams, surface agent, Wheal Peevor, Redruth.	Major Haye and G. Smith, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 15 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 10	James Williams, surface agent, Wheal Peevor, Redruth.	Major Haye and G. Smith, Esq., Camborne.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector of Factories in the execution of his duties.	0 15 0	1 5 6	Chairman said the offence was a serious one, and the penalty would have been heavier had not the costs been heavy, and the case adjourned from June 19th.
„ 31	Thomas Evans, tin streamer, Camborne.	Major Haye and W. C. Pendarves, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	- -	- -	This case having been twice adjourned owing to the Bench not being competent to hear the case, and Mr. Evans having since shown me a certificate given by the schoolmaster that the child had passed Standard V., I recommended that the payment of costs would be sufficient penalty, which the Magistrates ordered, and Mr. Evans undertook not to employ children under 13 in future without certificate of school attendance.
Aug. 21	The Tehidy Tin Streaming Co. (W. Jackson manager).	Major Haye and George Smith, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child (Sarah Eathorne) without a certificate of school attendance.	1 10 0	0 13 6	I drew the attention of the Bench to previous conviction of Mr. Jackson, and stated that, at two subsequent visits, children had run away, and that I had great difficulty in carrying out the law at these works. The Chairman said the Bench were determined to support me, adding that the law must be obeyed, and that in future the highest penalty would be imposed in every case.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child (Herbert Martin) without a certificate of school attendance.	1 10 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 21	Samuel Davey, ropemaker, Camborne.	Major Haye and D. W. Bain, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	The Tehidy Tin Streaming Co., Red River, Camborne.	Major Haye and H. Michell, Esq., Camborne.	Employing a child in contravention of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, as amended by the Elementary Education Act, 1880.	1 0 0	0 9 6	The Bench said they should give the highest penalty allowed by the Act.
Sep. 6	Sara and Burgess, iron founders, Penryn.	The Mayor and Dr. J. Trenery, Penryn.	Employing a male young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a male young person after 6 p.m. on July 31.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
" 26	John Stephens and Son, jute and rope manufacturers, Penryn.	Capt. Norway, R.N., E. B. Beauchamp, Esq.	(1.) Employing James Gibbins (aged 11) without certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing the same child without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	(3.) Employing Henry Francis (aged 12) without certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	(4.) Employing same child before noon and after 1 p.m. on August 21.	0 5 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold*—cont.	£ s. d.	£. s d.	
Oct. 23	Captain Josiah Blight, tin dresser, Tolvadden Stamps.	W. C. Penda rves and David Bain, Esqs., Camborne.	Employing a child, aged 12, without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 13 6	In this case the child had passed no standard.
"	Jackson and Chinnock, tin streamers.	" "	Employing a child, aged 11, without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 13 6	The child in this case had passed Standard V.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Thornhill.			
1882. Nov. 1.	Goodwin, Bartby, & Co., iron founders, Leicester.	J. Bennett, T. M. Evans, and A. Paget, Esqs., Town Hall, Leicester.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	B. Toone, shoe manufacturer, Leicester.	" "	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 12 0	0 8 0	
" 22	Heafford and Sons, dyers, Loughboro.	H. Packe and W. E. Farnham, Esqs.. Loughboro.	Employing two children without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	2 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same two children without school certificates.	1 0 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Sir W. Chaytor, Bart.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 5	Smith, Patterson & Co. -	R. Forster and L. W. Adamson, Esqs., Gateshead.	Employing a child before noon and after one o'clock on 8th November 1882.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
1883. Mar. 9	R. Hill & Co. - -	C. I. Coleman, Esq., Stipendiary, Middlesbro'.	Employing a boy on the 16th November 1882, he having worked on the previous and succeeding twelve hours.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
June 18	G. Graham - - -	Wm. Thompson and R.M. Hudson, Esqs., Sunderland.	Employing five females after 8 p.m. on the 10th May 1883.	- -	2 5 0	To pay costs, they being heavy.
"	J. Mc Bain - -	" "	Employing nine females after 8 p.m. on the 10th May 1883.	- -	4 5 0	To pay costs, they being heavy.
" 22	Thos. H. Houfe - -	The Mayor (J. P. Wardle), John Redhead, and W. J. Dawson, Esqs., South Shields.	Employing five females after 8 p.m. on 11th May 1883.	1 0 0	0 9 6	In one case only, other cases withdrawn by suggestion of the Bench.
"	S. Lisney & Co. - -	" "	Employing three females after 8 p.m. on 11th May 1883.	1 10 0	1 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Sir W. Chaytor, Bart.*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 25	Messrs. Bainbridge & Co., silk mercers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Alderman Ridley and Thos. Nelson, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Employing three females after 4 p.m. on Saturday 12th May 1883.	1 10 0	1 12 6	
July 13	G. W. Harelock, letter-press printer, Westgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Alderman W. H. Stephenson and Thos. Richardson, Esq., Newcastle.	Employing two young persons without having previously obtained certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
„ 24	D. H. Davies - -	Dr. G. H. Philipson and H. Watson, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Employing ten females without giving a half holiday on any day during the week ending Saturday 16th June 1883.	2 0 0	3 11 6	The fine was for one case only. The Bench suggesting the other cases be dismissed on payment of costs. Mr. Davies undertaking to be more careful in future.
Aug. 22	W. Gilholme, draper -	The Mayor (E. W. Wayman) and J. Potts, Esq., Sunderland.	Employing four females after 10 p.m. on Saturday 23rd June 1883.	- -	2 0 0	The Bench considered there had been some misunderstanding on Mr. Gilholme's part, and that payment of costs would meet the case.
Sept. 4	T. Woolman, bookbinder, Stockton.	T. Nelson (Mayor) and W. H. Bennington, Esqs., Stockton-on-Tees.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness for employment.	0 15 0	1 5 0	
„	G. F. Smith, brickmaker, Stockton.	„ „	Employing a female under 16 years of age in a brickyard.	- -	0 14 0	In this case the Foreman and Contractor was summoned by Defendant as being the actual employer, he was fined 7*s.* 6*d.*, and costs, 9*s.* 6*d.*
„	G. Pollard (Mr. Smith's Foreman).	„ „	Employing a female under 16 years of age in Mr. Smith's brickyard.	0 7 6	0 9 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In ihe District of H,M. Inspector Mostyn.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1882.						
Nov. 1	William Lewis - -	J. T. Jenkins, Esq., and Dr. Hall, Swansea.	Employing a child without keeping a register of his employment.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	,, - -	,, ,,	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 9 6	
,,	,, - -	,, ,,	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of school attendance.	0 1 0	0 9 6	
,,	,, - -	,, ,	Employing a child on Saturday, he having been employed for a period exceeding 5½ hours on another day of the same week.	0 1 0	0 9 6	
,, 11	James Thomas, woollen manufacturer.	W. C. Davys and John Jones, Esqs., Llandovery.	Neglecting to limewash ceiling of his factory.	- -	0 8 0	Had done it before hearing, costs only inflicted.
,,	Herbert Davies, woollen manufacturer.	,, ,,	Neglecting to limewash ceilings of his factory.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,	,, ,,	Neglecting to fence his wheel race.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
,,	Messrs. Williams & Co. -	,, ,,	Employing three women and one young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday on a pit bank.	- -	3 0 0	Being a first prosecution, costs only inflicted by Magistrates.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Mostyn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 13	T. W. Booker & Co., Limited, tin plate manufacturers, Melingriffith Works, near Cardiff.	G. Domford and F. H. J. Paine, Esqs., Llandaff.	Employing three women and three female young persons in their factory after 7 p.m.	3 0 0	3 13 6	
„ 17	Joseph Guyard, saddler, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.	R. H. Jones and H. J. Paine, Esqs., Stipendiary, Cardiff.	Employing a young person in his workshop after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
„ 30	John Davies - -	T. D. Daniel and John Jones, Esqs., Aberavon.	Employing two young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 1 0	0 10 8	
„	„ - -	„ „	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 11 8	1 8 4	
1883. Jan. 18	Thomas Phillips - -	J. C. Fowler and J. C. V. Parminster, Esqs., Swansea.	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
„	„ - -	„ „	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 8 6	
„ 27	Joseph Davies - -	S. Jenkins and H. D. Reynolds, Esqs., Pembroke.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 7 0	
„	„ - -	„ „	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	- -	0 10 0	The Defendant being in liquidation, costs only were inflicted.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Mostyn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 31	Martha Evans, woollen factory, Llandyssil -	Colonel Lewis and J. Pugh Pryse, Esq., Llanfitungel-ur-arth.	Employing two women in her factory after 7 p.m.	2 0 0	1 12 0	
Feb. 16	Evan Thomas & Co., milliners and dressmakers.	R. O. Jones, Stipendiary, and Daniel Rees, Esqs., Town Hall, Cardiff.	Employing one woman and one female young person in the dinner hour.	2 0 0	0 7 6	
„ 1	Samuel Hall, milliner and dressmaker.	„ „	Employing three women in the dinner hour.	- -	- -	Cases adjourned from February 16, 1883, to enable Defendant to summon the three workers who had worked contrary to the express directions of Mr. Samuel Hall. No fines were inflicted, and the Magistrate remitted the costs of the Court; he seriously warned the workers not to work at illegal times in future.
„ 17	Swansea Tin Plate Company, tin plate manufacturers.	B. Jones, and J. T. Jenkins, Esqs., Town Hall, Swansea.	Employing four young persons in their factory before 6 a.m. on January 27, 1883.	- -	1 0 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing four young persons in their factory before 6 a.m. on February 3, 1883.	4 0 0	2 1 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Mostyn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 23	Richd. Rosser, Son, and Co., tin plate workers, Ciffrew Works, near Neath.	G. Llewellyn and J. H. Rowland, Esqs., Neath.	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract -	0 1 0	0 8 3	
"	" "	" "	Not keeping the prescribed register.	0 1 0	0 8 3	
	" "		Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 11 9	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 2 0	1 3 6	
April 2	T. W. Booker and Co., Limited, tin plate manufacturers.	J. Jones, Esq., and Dr. Paine, Llandaff.	Not keeping their factory in conformity with the Act.	- -	0 11 6	Dismissed, but costs inflicted on Defendants.
May 28	John Davies, tailor -	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary) and Cook Davies, Esqs., Swansea.	Employing four women at a time not being the period of employment specified in the notice affixed in his workshop.	4 0 0	2 8 0	
" 30	Samuel Brothers, ship builders, Llanelly.	J. S. Tregoning and Richd. Nevill, Esqs., Llanelly.	Employing two young persons and one child without keeping the prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 16 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons and one child without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 16 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Mostyn.*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 30	Bernard R. Rees, printer, Vaughan Street.	J. S. Tregoning and Richard Nevill, Esqs., Llanelly.	Employing a child before and after 1 p.m. same day.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	The Burry Tin Plate Company, Limited, tin plate works, Llanelly.	" "	Employing two young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
June 2	Edward Cartwright, printer.	John Bishop, Esq. (Stipendiary), Merthyr Tydfil.	Employing two young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 10 0	0 8 9	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 2 6	
"	Daniel Jenkins, carpenter, &c., Merthyr Tydfil.	" "	Employing two young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 8 9	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 2 6	
" 6	Joseph Elliott and Son, rope makers.	R. O. Jones, Esq., Stipendiary, Cardiff.	Employing eight young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	2 6 6	Conviction in one case costs in the seven others.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Mostyn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 13	Blaina Iron and Tin Plate Company, Limited, tin plate manufacturers.	P. A. Williams and Sl. Lancaster, Esqs., Blaina.	Employing two children without certificates of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 7 0	5*s.* fine inflicted in each case.
"	" "	" "	Employing four young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two children before and after 1 o'clock.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
" 26	Thos. R. Hyam, mineral water manufacturer, &c.	G. G. Griffin and T. W. Oakley, Esqs., Monmouth.	Employing three women and one young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 4 0	1 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing three young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 1 0	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 2 0	0 15 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing one child without having obtained a certificate of his attendance at school.	- -	0 7 0	Dismissed. Costs paid by H.M. Inspector.
" 30	Michael Phelan, aërated water manufacturer.	T. P. Wansbrogh and W. M. Morgan, Esqs., Newport.	Employing four young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Mostyn—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1883. July 30	Burt, Bolton, and Hayward, steam sawyers.	T. P. Wansbrough and W. M. Morgan, Esqs., Newport, Mon.	Employing four young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 3 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 9 0	1 1 0	
"	John E. Southall, printer	" "	Employing three young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 15 0	1 1 0	
"	Mordey, Carney, & Co., shipbuilders.	" "	Employing four young persons without keeping a register of their employment.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing four young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 8 0	
"	Thomas Spittle, Limited, iron founders, &c.	" "	Employing six young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing six young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	2 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Mostyn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 7	J. Chiners and Son, tin plate manufacturers.	David Harries and T. W. Evans, Esqs., Kidwelly.	Employing 10 young persons without keeping the prescribed register of their employment.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing 10 young persons without certificates of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	5 0 0	4 10 0	
" 13	The Caldicott Wire and Tin Plate Company, tin plate makers.	R. P. Jenkins and G. Seys, Esqs., Chepstow.	Employing two children before and after 1 p.m.	0 2 0	0 16 4	
"	" "	" "	Employing two children without having obtained certificates of their attendance at school.	0 2 0	0 16 4	
" 16	Patent Nut and Bolt Company, nut and bolt manufacturers.	F. J. Mitchell and E. A. Lee, Esqs., Caerleon.	Employing nine young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 9 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing nine young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 4 6	4 5 6	
"	B. Conway & Co., tin plate makers.	" "	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock.	0 0 6	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of his attendance at school.	0 0 6	0 9 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Mostyn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 16	Thomas Brown, rollerman	F. J. Mitchell and E. A. Lee, Esqs., Caerleon.	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of his attendance at school.	0 0 6	0 9 6	These cases were transferred by Messrs. B. Conway & Co. against a rollerman in their employ, and he was fined by the Bench 10*s.* in all, including costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock.			
" 18	The Durman Iron Co., iron and tin plate makers.	W. de Buisson and H. Peel, Esqs., Llandilo.	Employing nine young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 7 6	2 7 2	
"	" "	" "	Employing nine young persons without certificates of fitness.	4 10 0	3 3 0	
Sept. 15	George Lewth, mineral water manufacturer, Crane Street, Pontypool.	H. C. Byrde and E. J. Phillips, Esqs., Pontypool.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing one young person and one child without a register of their employment.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing one young person and one child without certificates of fitness.	0 4 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In ths District of H.M. Inspector Mostyn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 15	W. B. Mitchell, boot manufacturer, Monmouth.	H. C. Byrde and E. J. Phillips, Esqs., Pontypool.	Employing two children before and after 1 p.m.	0 4 0	0 16 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing one young person without a register of his employment.	- -	0 11 0	These two cases dismissed, costs paid by H.M. Inspector.
"	" "	" "	Employing one young person without a certificate of fitness.			
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Striedinger.			
Mar. 16	William Clarke, saddler and warp manufacturer, 100, Bridge Street, Northampton.	The Mayor (W. Coulson), P. P. Perry, and John Phipps, Esqs., Northampton Borough Petty Sessions.	1, 2, 3. Having employed six young persons after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	0 2 6	1 8 6	Defendant suffering at the time of the legal proceedings from a heavy domestic infliction, Plaintiff readily consented to a withdrawal on payment of costs of five summonses, and to minimizing the expenses of the conviction on one charge.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Striedinger*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 20	Philip Boswell, brick-maker, Brannston.	Colonel Lowndes and Colonel Clarke, County Petty Sessions, Daventry.	1. Employing a young person on Saturday 19th May after 4 o'clock.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
"	" "	" "	2. The same offence in the case of another young person.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
July 26	John Astley, rope maker, Coventry.	Thomas Berny and Thomas Green, Esqs., Coventry City Petty Sessions.	1. Employing a child both before and after the dinner hour on 27th and 28th June (full time).	0 2 6	0 18 6	As the occupier was not the actual employer, but had omitted to "use due diligence to enforce "the execution of the Act" Prosecutor agreed with the Bench that a small fine would suffice to remind occupier of his responsibility or to induce him to avail himself of the benefit of sec. 87.
"	" "	" "	2. Non-production of a certificate of school attendance in the case of the same child.			
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling.			
1882. Nov. 10	John Bayliss, St. George Street, Birmingham.	J. Deykin and F. B. Goodman, Esqs., Birmingham.	Parent consenting to the illegal employment of his child.	0 10 0	0 12 6	The child, who is not yet 12, had deceived his employer in the matter of age, and had been working full time for six months.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 2	P. Hooper, screw maker, Morville Street, Birmingham.	J. Deykin and J. Cheshire, Esqs., Birmingham.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 6	I have on several occasions cautioned Mr. Hooper as to his neglect of these matters, but without effect.
"	" "	" "	Employing another young person without registration.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
Mar. 22	J. Brothus, saw mills, Wharf Street, Birmingham.	A. Hill, Esq., Alderman Biggs, and Alderman Baker, Birmingham.	Not securely fencing mill gearing -	2 0 0	0 11 0	I complained three times to Mr. Brothus of his neglect to guard this mill gearing, which was particularly dangerous on account of women and children coming on to the premises to fetch wood. I urged the Magistrates to inflict a substantial penalty.
April 20	C. Cooper, electro gilder, Northampton Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and F. Goodman, Esqs., Birmingham.	Employing a female young person without registration.	2 0 0	0 12 6	An attempt was made to get this young person out of my way, and the register had been previously neglected.
"	W. Priestland, jeweller, Vyse Street, Birmingham.	" "	Employing three women after eight at night.	1 10 0	1 17 6	I visited the workshop at 8.40 p.m. and found full work going on.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25.	P. Longmore, wood turner, 8, Charles Street.	W. M. Ellis, Esq., and Alderman Deykin, Birmingham.	Not securely fencing mill gearing -	0 2 6	0 10 6	I have frequently complained of the shaft, which is a prominent one, not being fenced. It appears Mr. Longmore is dead, and his widow appeared, and on promising that the fencing should be kept up in future. I only asked for a nominal penalty.
Aug. 31.	C. Baker and Sons, coffin furniture makers, Birmingham.	Alderman Deykin and F. B. Goodman Esq., Birmingham.	Employing a woman after eight at night.	2 0 0	0 15 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Same offence in a second case. -	2 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Three other similar cases - -	- -	1 7 0	On payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a woman for more than five hours continuously without an interval of half an hour for meals.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Same offence in a second case -	- -	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Samuel Garside - -	,, ,,	Employing a young person without registration.	2 0 0	0 16 6	
,,	,, - -	,, ,,	Same offence in a second case. -	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 31	Samuel Garside - -	Alderman Deykin and F. B. Goodman, Esq., Birmingham.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 7	J. A. Peppiette, baker, Bishopsgate Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and J. Lowe, Esqrs., Birmingham.	Employing a young person before six in the morning.	1 0 0	0 14 6	I visited the bakehouse at 1.15 a.m., and found the boy at work. I urged for a heavy penalty, as the offence was of frequent occurrence, but the Magistrates only imposed twenty shillings.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn.			
Nov. 9	Hacking and Parkinson, spindle makers, Bury.	John O'Neil and Thomas Roberts, Esqrs., Bury.	1. Employing a young person more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 15 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	" "	" "	2, Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	- -	1 0 0	
"	John Parkinson, brass founder, Spring Street, Bury.	" "	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	" "	" "	2. Employing a young person more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M, Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 22	John Satcliffe, cotton manufacturer, Durnley Mill, Fulledge.	J. Butterworth, G. Satcliffe, C. Roberts, A. Altham, and R. J. Hurtley, Esqrs., Burnley.	Employing a child on two consecutive Saturdays.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
„ 23	W. Roberts tailor, Water Street, Bury.	R. Duckworth (Mayor) and W. Mercer, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a young person after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
„	Benjamin Turner, milliner, Stanley Street, Bury.	„ „	Employing a woman after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
„ 27	Bury Manufacturing Co., Limited, Wellington Mills, Elton, Bury.	James Park, Thomas Roberts, and Robert Hall, Esqs., Bury.	Neglecting to limewash the factory for a period of twenty-five months.	5 0 0	0 12 0	
1883. Jan. 11	Messrs. Ford Bros., Canal Mills, Todmorden.	Abraham Ormerod, G. Riley, and J. Ingham, Esqs., Todmorden.	Employing a child on consecutive Saturdays.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
„ 12	John Tatham and Sons, machinists, Moon Lane Works, Rochdale.	The Mayor, T. Harley, W. T. Shawcross, and J. Heap, Esqrs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
„	W. Tatham & Co., machinists, Vulcan Works, Rochdale.	„ „	1. Employing a young person without registering prescribed particulars.	1 0 0	0 7 0	Penalty accepted in one case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan 12	W. Tatham & Co., Machinists, Vulcan Works, Rochdale.	The Mayor, T. Harley, W. T. Shawcross, and J. Heap, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall,	2. Employing the same without certificate of fitness.	- -	0 4 6	
„ 15	Eli Whiteley & Co., card manufacturers, River Street, Rochdale.	„ „	1. Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 8 0	Penalty accepted in one case.
„	„ „	„ „	2. The same without registration as prescribed.	- -	0 5 6	
„	Thomas Holt, machinist, Rideworth Street, Rochdale.	„ „	1. Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 7 0	Penalty accepted in one case.
„	„ „	„ „	2. Employing the same without registration.	- -	0 5 0	
„	Thomas Houghton, machinist, Molesworth Street, Rochdale.	„ „	1. Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 7 0	Penalty accepted in one case.
„	„ „	„ „	2. Employing the same without registration as prescribed.	- -	0 4 6	
„	G. Williamson, bobbin manufacturer River St. Rochdale.	„ „	1. Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 7 0	Owing to Defendant's circumstances I asked the Bench for only a nominal fine.
„	„ „	„ „	2. Employing the same without registration as prescribed.	- -	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 15	Charles Walmsley, Atlas Works, machinist, Elton, Bury.	Aldermen Mercer and Cook, Bury.	1. Employing young persons without registration of prescribed particulars.	1 0 0	0 12 0	Second conviction.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
,, 17	B. Thornber and Sons, cotton spinners, &c., Danes House, Burnley.	H. D. Fielding, Mayor, and J. Butterworth Esqs. Burnley.	Employing a child before and after one o'clock same day.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	Robt. Blakey, cotton manufacturer, Sandy-lane, Burnley.	,, ,,	1. Employing a child without registration as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 12 6	Penalty accepted in one case
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. The same without certificates of fitness	- -	0 5 6	
,,	James Dearden, spindle manufacturer, Calder Vale, Burnley.	,, ,,	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 12 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Without certificates of fitness -	- -	0 5 6	
,,	James Riley, shuttle manufacturer, Calder Vale, Burnley.	,, ,,	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	0 10 0	0 12 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Without certificates of fitness	- -	0 5 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 2	Mr. J. Brown, cotton spinner, Gashouse Mill Rochdale.	R. T. Heape, J. Petrie, and J. L. Ashworth, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing a child without certificates of school attendance for previous week.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
„ 8	Messrs. Barker and Greenwood, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Cinderhill and Woodhouse Mills, Stansfield.	A. Ormerod and J. Ingham, Esqs., Todmorden.	1. Employing two women during part of a meal time to wit, after 5.30 p.m.	3 0 0	0 17 0	
„	„ „	„ „	2. Employing a young person without certificate of fitness more than seven days.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
„	Messrs. T. Smith and Son, milliners, &c., Heptonstall.	„ „	Employing a child before and after two p.m. on the same day.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
„ 14	Broadfield Spinning Co., limited, Broadfield.	J. Brierley, E. Clegg, R. Hurst, T. Smithson, Esqs., County Sessions, Rochdale.	1. Neglecting to limewash the factory	2 0 0	1 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	2. Knowingly making a false entry to the effect that the factory had been limewashed throughout.	1 0 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 15	Bury and Heap Commercial Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Freetown, Bury.	N. Duckworth (Mayor) and J. Farrar, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a child without certificates of previous due attendance at school.	1 0 0	1 5 0	
"	George Pollard, operative, Bury.	" "	Not causing his child to attend school while employed half-time.	0 1 0	0 12 0	
"	S. Gillbanks, Alexander Ropery, Brookshaw, Bury.	" "	Employing a child over six months without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
" 21	John Grey, cotton manufacturer, Rakehead.	H. D. Fielding (Mayor) and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	1. Employing children on consecutive Saturdays.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	" "	" "	2. Employing children during part of the dinner hour.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	" "	" "	3. Neglecting to limewash the factory -	1 0 0	0 10 0	Order made to limewash within 14 days, with running penalty of one pound per day in default.
"	The Sandygate Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, &c., Burnley.	" "	1. Employing women after 1 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	1 18 6	
"	" "	" "	2. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 21	John Walmsley and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Stoneyholme, Burnley.	H. D. Fielding (Mayor) and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing women during part of the dinner hour.	1 0 0	1 1 0	
„ 22	Wrigley and Schofield, cotton manufacturers, Greenbrook, Bury.	J. Park and T. Roberts, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a young person more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Mar. 3	Robert Schofield, woollen manufacturer, Well'ith Lane Mills, Rochdale.	T. Harley (Mayor), J. L. Ashworth, and W. Shaw, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	1. Neglecting to limewash the factory as required by the Act.	5 0 0	1 2 0	Order also made to limewash within twenty-one days.
„	„ „	„ „	2. Knowingly making a false entry to the effect that all the interior parts had been limewashed as required.	5 0 0	0 7 0	
„ 5	Thomas Thorber Smith, cotton manufacturer, Hill End.	T. Whitaker, and J. Folds, Esqs., and Colonel Le Gendre Starkie, and Lieut. Colonel T. Dugdale, Burnley.	1. Employing two children under 13 years of age without school certificates, who had not obtained the educational standard fixed by the local byelaws for employment.	4 0 0	2 7 6	
„	„ „	„ „	2. Employing children on consecutive Saturdays.	1 0 0		
„	Abraham Altham, cotton manufacturer, Haggate.	„ „	Employing children on consecutive Saturdays.	1 0 0	0 16 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 5	John Stuttard, cotton manufacturer, Harl Syke.	T. Whitaker and J. Folds, Esqs., and Colonel Le Gendre Starkie, and Lieut.-Colonel T. Dugsdale, Burnley.	Employing children on consecutive Saturdays.	1 0 0	1 9 6	
"	J. Thornton and Co. cotton manufacturer Harl Syke.	" "	Employing children on consecutive Saturdays.	1 0 0	0 16 6	
" 15	Bury and Heap Commercial Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, &c., Woodhill, Elton.	J. Parks, T. Roberts, and R. Hall, Esqs., Bury.	1. Employing three children contrary to the local byelaw.	3 0 0	1 16 0	The parents of the children thus illegally employed, after frequent warnings, were proceeded against by the local authority, and fined at the same time.
"	" "	" "	2. Employing the above without registration as prescribed.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	3. Employing the above without certificates of school attendance for several weeks.	0 10 0	0 18 6	
"	J. K. Schofield and Co., Limited, cotton spinners, &c., Springfield, Bury.	" "	Neglecting to limewash factory throughout as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 12 0	Order made to limewash within five weeks.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 15	Messrs. J. and A. Entwistle, cotton spinners, &c., Brickhouse Mill, Bury.	J. Parks, T. Roberts, and R. Hall, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a child without registration as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 12 0	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	" "	" "	Employing the same without certificate of fitness more than seven days.	- -	0 6 6	
" 16	W. Pilling and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Victoria Mills, Rochdale.	J. Brierley, H. Fishwick, and E. E. M. Royds, Esqs., Rochdale.	1. Neglecting to limewash factory -	- -	- -	Adjourned at request of the advocate of Defendants.
"	" "	" "	2. Making use knowingly of false entry with regard to limewashing.	- -	- -	
"	Hoyle and Petrie, cotton spinners, &c., Grove Mills, Rochdale.	" "	Employing women after 1 o'clock on Saturday.	- -	- -	
" 19	Haggate Weaving Co., cotton manufacturers, Haggate.	T. Whitaker and J. Folds, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing child without certificate of attendance at school, &c.	1 0 0	0 18 6	
" 21	Holdens and Moore, cotton manufacturers, Bold Venture Mill, Craushaw Booth.	C. Sutcliffe and W. Worrall, Esqs., Bacup.	Employing five females after 5.30 p.m. -	2 0 0	2 6 6	Penalty accepted in two cases, three withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 21	The Old Clough Manufacturing Co., Moell Springs, Bacup.	C. Sutcliffe and W. Worrall, Esqs., Bacup.	1. Employing four females after 5.30 p.m.	2 0 0	1 19 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	2. Neglecting to limewash the factory -	2 0 0	0 12 0	
" 30	W. Pilling and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Victoria Mills, Rochdale.	R. T. Heape, T. Schofield, and J. Petrie, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	1. Neglecting to limewash factory as prescribed.	5 0 0	0 18 0	
"	" "	" "	2. Knowingly making use of false entry with regard to limewashing.	5 0 0	0 8 0	
"	Hoyle and Petrie, cotton spinners, &c., Grove Mills, Rochdale.	" "	Employing two women after 1 o'clock on Saturday.	0 10 6	0 16 6	Penalty accepted in one case, the Defendants pleading guilty, and promising to adopt a proper system to prevent recurrence of these irregularities.
April 4	Balderstone Mill Co., cotton spinners, near Rochdale.	W. T. Shawcross, W. J. Petrie, and E. Brierley, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing children during a meal hour	0 10 0	1 3 6	
" 16	T. Stephenson & Co., cotton spinners, Green Lane, Padiham.	T. Whitaker and J. Folds, Esqs., Burnley.	Neglecting to limewash the factory -	2 0 0	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	Scholfield and Pratt, cotton manufacturers, Rakehead, Burnley.	H. D. Fielding (Mayor), A. Altham, and J. Hurtley, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
"	Hartley Spencer, heald knitter, &c., Stanley Street Mill.	" "	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 10 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	" "	" "	2. Employing the same without certificate of fitness.	- -	0 5 0	
"	Slater and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Spring Gardens, Burnley.	" "	1. Employing a child without certificates of attendance at school previous week.	0 10 0	0 10 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	" "	" "	2. Employing a child on Saturday who had been employed more than five and a half hours on each day of same week.	- -	0 5 0	
" 16	Tunstill Bros., cotton spinners, &c., Newtown Mills, Burnley.	H. D. Fielding (Mayor), J. Howorth, and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a child several months below the educational standard fixed by the local byelaw.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	W. Tillotson, picker manufacturer, Standish Street.	" "	Employing two children similarly -	1 0 0	0 16 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 16	T. and J. Tattersall, cotton manufacturers, Rakehead.	H. D. Fielding (Mayor), J. Howorth, and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a child similarly - -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	John Grey, cotton manufacturer, Rakehead.	,, ,,	Employing a child similarly - -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Keighley Green Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Keighley Green Mill.	,, ,,	Employing two children similarly -	1 0 0	0 16 6	
,,	James Cooper, rope manufacturer, Hill Top Ropery.	,, ,,	1. Employing a child similarly - -	1 0 0	1 18 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Employing children without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0		
,,	W. Jackson, Sons, & Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers, Hand Bridge.	,, ,,	1. Employing children before and after 1 o'clock same day.	1 0 0	1 18 6	Penalty accepted in one case, Defendant promising due care in future.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Employing children on the Saturday of the same week.	- -		
,,	J. Kay and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Burnley Wood.	,, ,,	Employing children without certificate of previous due attendance at school.	- -	1 2 0	Permitted to pay costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 28	James Cass, machinist, Bury.	N. Duckworth (Mayor) and J. Farrar, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a young person several months without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
„ 30	J. Mitchell, Albion Print Works, Bacup.	C. Sutcliffe and J. W. Worrall, Esqs., Bacup.	1. Employing children without certificates of fitness.	- -	1 17 6	Permitted to pay costs, the penalty being taken in the more serious case.
„	„ „	„ „	2. Knowingly making use of false entry with regard to the same.	3 0 0	0 12 6	
June 2	The Bury Commercial Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Fernhall, Bury.	W. Mercer, John Wild, and Samuel Cook, Esqs., Bury.	Employing three women after 5.30 p.m. -	1 0 0	1 5 0	Defendants promising a strict observance of the Act in future, a penalty was accepted in one case.
„ 4	Messrs. J. and J. Birley, cotton spinners, New Hall Mill, near Burnley.	H. D. Fielding (Mayor), J. Butterworth, and Ab. Altham, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a child without a certificate of attendance at school for previous week.	0 10 0	0 10 0	This child was not only below the educational standard for half-time work, but had not been at any school for two weeks.
„	Healey Wood Co., Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Burnley.	„ „	Employing two children below the educational standard fixed by the local byelaw.	0 10 0	0 15 6	Penalty in one case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 4	W. Whitaker, aërated water manufacturer, Elizabeth Street, Burnley.	H. D. Fielding (Mayor), J. Butterworth, and Ab. Altham, Esqs., Burnley.	1. Employing Montague Smith, a child, without certificate of attendance at school for previous weeks.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Penalty in one case.
"	" "	" "	2. Same without registration - -	- -	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	3. Same without certificate of fitness -	- -	0 5 6	
"	T. Smith, parent, Pike Hill, Burnley.	" "	Not causing his child, Montague Smith, to attend school.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
" 9	Executors of T. Birley, cotton spinners, Reedley Hollows, near Burnley.	T. H. Whitaker and J. Folds, Esqs., Burnley.	1. Employing a child below the educational standard fixed by the local byelaw.	1 0 0	0 16 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	" "	" "	2. Employing another child in a similar manner.			
Sept. 3	George Hopwood, cotton manufacturer, Birtle Dean.	J. Kenyon and C. Walker, Esqs., Bury.	Employing five females after 5.30 p.m. -	0 10 0	2 3 0	The Defendant left the case entirely in my hands, and I therefore asked the Magistrate to inflict a penalty in two cases.
" 20	Samuel Cook and Sons, spindle makers, &c., Spring Street, Bury.	R. Hall and J. Farrar, Esqs., Bury.	Neglecting to report an accident caused by machinery.	0 10 0	0 11 0	Defendant pleading guilty, and promising future care, I did not press for a severe penalty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 26	John Köller, gut cleaner, Church Road.	J. Brierley, R. T. Heape, and E. C. Royds, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	1. Not keeping his workshop in conformity with the Act in respect of effluvia from a nuisance (sect. 3) on September 6.	2 0 0	0 15 0	This case illustrates the value of the sanitary clauses of the Act of 1878. Defendant had been notified in July by the sanitary authority to cease the nuisance in 14 days, but his defiance of the order had not been dealt with, to the serious danger of health.
"	" "	" "	2. Wilful obstruction of H. M. Inspector in the discharge of his duties under the Act during the day time; same date as above.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
" 31	W. Jackson, Son & Co., cotton manufacturers, New Hall Mills.	The Mayor, H. D. Fielding, and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	1. Employing a child without certificate of fitness, such child not having reached the standard fixed by the local byelaw.	1 0 0	0 10 0	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	" "	" "	2. The same, without certificates of attendance at school.	- -	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	3. The same, without registration as prescribed.	- -	0 5 6	
"	Stephen Smith, tobacco manufacturer, Burnley.	" "	1. Employing three children without certificates of fitness several months.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	" "	" "	2. The same, without registration as prescribed.	1 0 0	1 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 31	W. and J. S. Collinge, cabinet manufacturers, &c., Burnley.	The Mayor, H. D. Fielding and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing as young person a child of 13, who had not attained the prescribed educational standard for full time.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	Thomas Calverley, boiler maker, Burnley.	" "	Employing as young person a child of 13, who had not attained the prescribed educational standard for full time.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Hudson.			
1882. Nov. 23	Henry Bowle - -	Thomas Ridley, Mayor, and George Pearson Clay, Esqs., Bury St. Edmunds.	Having employed William Russell (15) after 2 p.m. on Saturday October 28th 1882.	- -	0 7 0	The boy stated in cross examination that he had gone back to work without Mr. Bowle's knowledge or consent after 2 p.m. and while waiting for his wages amused himself with working at the vice and so the Magistrates dismissed the case.
Dec. 6	Messrs. Jewson and Sons, saw mill, South Town, Great Yarmouth.	C. G. Aldred, Mayor, and Benjamin Jay, Esqs., Great Yarmouth.	Having on November 22nd 1882 neglected to fence a fly-wheel and crank belonging to a steam engine after having been previously directed to do so.	- -	1 0 0	The firm having fenced the engine between the date of the issuing of the summonses and the hearing of the case I withdrew the information upon the payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hudson*—cont.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	
April 6	Samuel Bidwell, harness maker.	E. Roberts and John Kent, Esqs., Colchester.	Having employed a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday March 3rd 1883.	- -	0 11 0	Mr. Bidwell having pleaded guilty I withdrew the charge at the request of the Bench on payment of costs.
„ 17	Joseph Simpson, harness maker, Bank Street, North Walsham.	The Rev. John Dolphin, the Hon. Harbord Harbord and Robert Summers Baker, Esq., North Walsham.	Having employed a young person under 18 years of age after 2 p.m. on Saturday March 10th 1883.	0 2	0 18 0	
„ 25	Messrs, Lettis and Son, rope manufacturers, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.	Charles Cory Aldred, Mayor, and Benjamin Jay, Esqs., Great Yarmouth.	Having employed James Haylett, a child under 13 years of age, on March 14th 1883 without having obtained a certificate of his due attendance at a recognised efficient school during the preceding week.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
May 8	George Simpson, printer, High Street, Newmarket.	The Rev. William Godfrey and William Parr Isaacson, Esqs., Newmarket.	Having employed a young person under 18 years of age after 2 p.m. on Saturday March 31st 1883.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
„ 9	H. S. Curtis, ship smith, 123 Row, Great Yarmouth.	Benjamin Jay and Arthur Palmer, Esqs., Great Yarmouth.	Having employed a young person under 18 years of age after 2 p.m. on Saturday April 14th 1883.	0 2 6	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Hudson—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1883. Oct. 8	Frederick Archer, miller, St. Osyth.	The Rev. C. F. Norman, Thomas William Munn, and J. Woodgate, Esqs., Mistley.	Having employed a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday September 1st 1883.	0 10 0	1 5 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having employed a child after 2 p.m. on Saturday September 1st.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King.			
1882. Nov. 21	Thos. Boyd and Son, Levenshulme Print Works, Levenshulme, near Manchester.	Sir John Mantel, County Police Court, Strangeways, Manchester.	Employing two young persons without obtaining certificates of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 2 0	1 10 0	The Magistrate determined that as Mr. Boyd regretted the offence and undertook to see it should not occur again a nominal fine of 1*s.* and costs in each case would suffice.
1883. Jan. 19	Alice Gresty, dressmaker, Bury New Road.	C. H. Rickards and Johnson, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing four females after 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	2 2 0	2 12 0	
Mar. 2	Thomas Banks, baker, &c., 34, Cavendish Street, Manchester.	Francis J. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Courts, Manchester,	(1.) Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 1	Ralph Darbishire and Sons, fire-brick makers, Hendham Vale, Harpurhey.	Sir John Iles Mantell, Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Strangeways.	(1.) Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	1 3 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by the Defendants.
"	" "	" "	(3.) Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	- -	0 9 0	
" 4	William A. Lever, printer, 47, Cannon Street, Manchester.	Charles H. Rickards and Charles Liston, Esqs., City Police Court.	Neglecting to fence a fly-wheel directly connected with mechanical power.	5 0 0	0 11 6	
"	T. Proctor and Son, dye works, George Street, Hulme.	" "	(1.) Employing a young person (previously employed as a child) without having obtained a fresh certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a young person after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	(3.) Employing a young person after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	(4.) Employing a child after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	0 10 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 14	Lazarus Mistofski, waterproof garment maker, North Street, Manchester.	Charles H. Rickards and T. Johnson, Esqs., City Police Court Manchester.	Employing three females after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.	3 0 0	1 14 6	
"	Marks Delakovski, waterproof garment maker, Mayes Street, Manchester.	" "	Employing three females and young persons after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.	3 0 0	1 14 6	
"	Philip Frankenstein, waterproof - garment maker, 16, Edward Street, Manchester.	" "	Employing three females after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon,	3 0 0	1 14 6	
" 21	John Critchley & Co., umbrella makers, 54, Newton Street, Manchester.	Thos. Johnson and E. Walter Joynson, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing three women after 7 o'clock in the evening.	3 0 0	1 4 6	
" 27	J. Levinstein &Co., Blackley Chemical Works, Manchester.	J. Aitken, D. J. Flattedy, and C. J. Schofield. Esqs., County Police Court Manchester.	Neglecting to send notice of an accident to the Inspector, and to the certifying Surgeon for the district.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
" 28	R. Attwood Beaver, maker-up and packer, 45a, Faulkner Street, Manchester.	Henry Patteson and J. F. Roberts, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 8 o'clock in the evening.	2 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 28	Auton Schlesinger, fancy box maker, Leamington Place, Manchester.	Henry Patteson and J. F. Roberts, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing five women after 8 o'clock in the evening.	6 0 0	2 9 6	Costs only in two cases.
Oct. 1	The Whitecross Wire and Iron Co., Limited, Warrington.	J. B. Pickmere and John Fairclough, Esqs., Police Court, Warrington.	Employing a child by night - -	0 10 0	0 14 0	The child was found at work at 11.5 p.m.
„ 19	Thomas Sumner, fancy-box maker, Richmond Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child full-time - -	1 0 0	0 11 6	
„ 24	John Springer, mantle-maker, 51, Grosvenor Street, Manchester.	„ „	Employing three females after 7 o'clock in the evening.	3 0 0	1 4 6	These women were found at work at 10.25 p.m.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Cooke-Taylor.			
1882. Nov. 14	Moor Park Cotton Manufacturing Co., Limited.	Walter Bibby and Joseph Toulmin, Esqs., Preston.	Employing a child full-time and without certificates of school attendance.	1 10 0	0 11 6	
„	Leonard Coward - -	„ „	Allowing his (the above) child to be employed without causing it to attend school.	0 5 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cooke-Taylor*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 16	Adam Henderson, saw-mill, Barrow-in-Furness.	W. H. Fell and R. Westway, Esqs., Barrow.	Omitting and refusing to hang up an Abstract of the Factory Act in his works.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
July 17	The Park Mill Spinning Co., Limited.	W. Ascroft and W. Dibby, Esqs., Preston.	Employing 42 women during the dinner hour.	4 1 0	12 14 0	Two pounds and costs in first case and one shilling and costs in the rest.
Aug. 14	Woods, Hampson, & Co., cotton factory.	John Satterthwaite and Joseph Toulmin, Esqs., Preston.	Employing four women in the breakfast half-hour, viz.: at 8.8 a.m.	2 3 0	1 8 6	40*s.* penalty in first case and 1*s.* in three others.
„ 17	Robert Armstrong, dressmaker.	R. S. Ferguson and W. B. Page, Esqs., Carlisle.	Employing six women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	3 0 0	2 2 0	
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones.*			
Dec. 11	Edward Hipkins and Sons, safe manufacturers, Kates Hill, Dudley.	The Mayor and Alderman Wilkinson, Town Hall, Dudley.	For not fencing shaft - - -	2 0 0	0 15 0	
„ 13	T. and C. Clerk & Co., holloware manufacturers, Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.	The Stipendiary, W. Boughey, Esq., Town Hall, Wolverhampton.	For employing a young person after seven.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
„	„ „	„ „	For employing a young person after seven.	0 2 6	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 13	J. Lysaght & Co., iron works, Swan Gardens, Wolverhampton.	The Stipendiary, W. Boughey, Esq., Town Hall, Wolverhampton.	For employing a young person on the night of November 24.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing a young person on the night of November 24.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For neglecting to fence shafting - -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
,,	Wm. Machin, lock maker, Heath Town.	,, ,,	For employing a woman during the night.	1 2 0	0 11 4	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing a woman during the night.	1 2 0	0 11 4	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing a woman during the night.	1 2 0	0 11 4	
,, 15	William Griffin, anchor manufacturer, Cradley.	Thos. Thomas and W. J. Turney, Esqs., Stourbridge.	For neglecting to report accident which took place at his works on November 9th to H.M. Inspector and certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
1883. Feb. 2	George Hughes, hinge maker, Temple Street, Wolverhampton.	The Stipendiary, W. Boughey, Esq., Wolverhampton.	For neglecting to send notice of an accident which happened at his works on December 14, 1882.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For not registering the name of a young person who had been at work since November 22, 1882.	0 5 0	0 13 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 14	Saml. Foster, rivet maker, Rowley Village, Rowley.	Benj. Hingley and Chas. Holcroft, Esqs., Police Court, Old Hill.	For employing a child after 7 p.m. on January 12.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
,,	Mrs. Morgan, nailer, The Barracks, Rowley.	,, ,,	For employing three women after nine on January 12.	0 1 0	0 12 0	Two cases withdrawn as the Defendant was very old and poor.
,,	James Holloway, nailer, 16, Hackett Street, Rowley Regis.	,, ,,	For employing a child after 7 p.m. on January 12.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
,,	Saml. Moseley, nailer, High Street, Rowley.	,, ,,	For employing a woman after nine on January 12.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
,,	Thomas Smith, chair maker, Hackett Street, Rowley.	,, ,,	For employing a young person after 7 p.m. on January 12.	- -	0 12 0	The Magistrates did not impose any fine in these two cases. Smith had to pay costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing a young person after 7 p.m. on January 12.	- -	0 9 6	
,,	Wm. Wyle (spike maker), Hales Owen Road, Rowley.	,, ,,	For employing a young person after 7 p.m. on January 12.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
,,	Benj. Rushton, rivet maker, Hales Owen Road, Rowley.	,, ,,	For employing a young person after 7 p.m. on January 12.	0 5 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 14	Samuel Blakeway, tenter hook maker, Waters Fold, Rowley.	Benj. Hingley and Chas. Holcroft, Esqs., Police Court, Old Hill.	For employing a child at night on January 12.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	S. Hadley, rivet maker, High Street, Rowley.	" "	For employing a young person at night January 12.	- -	0 12 0	Hadley had only costs to pay.
"	Meshech Hackett, rivet maker, Blackheath, Rowley.	" "	For employing a young person after 9 p.m. on January 12.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
" 20	William Webster, nailer, Hasbury, Hales Owen.	Fernando Lea Smith and H. T. Hickman, Esqs., Hales Owen.	For employing a young person on January 24th after 7 p.m.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	Richd. Smith Coley, spike maker, Hasbury, Hales Owen.	" "	For employing a young person on January 24th after 7 p.m,	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	For employing a young person on January 24th after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	For employing a child after 7 p.m. on January 24th.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	William Hackett, spike maker, Hasbury.	" "	For employing a young person after 7 p.m. on January 24th.	0 5 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 20	Joseph Hardwick, spike maker, Spring Hill, Hales Owen.	Fernando Lea Smith and H. T. Hickman, Esqs., Hales Owen.	For employing a child from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on January 30.	0 2 6	0 11 6	I withdrew one of the cases against Hardwick on account of his poverty, on condition he paid costs.
"	" "	" "	For not producing school certificate to H.M. Inspector.	- -	0 8 0	
" 28	Thomas Smith, chain maker, Ellow Street, Old Hill.	Walter Bassano and Benj. Hingley, Esqs., Old Hill.	For employing a child from 8 a.m. to 6.45 p.m.	1 0 0	0 12 0	The child was found by Inspector hidden behind block.
"	" "	" "	For not producing school certificate to inspector when desired.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
"	Josiah Brettel chain maker, King Street, Old Hill.	" "	For employing a child from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
Mar. 9	Emanuel Hart, nailer, Lye Waste, The Lye.	E. D. Thomas and Alfred Freer, Esqs., Stourbridge.	For employing a young person after 7 p.m.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	Mrs. Hickman, nailer, Bromley Street, The Lye.	" "	For employing a young person after 7 p.m.	- -	- -	The husband had deserted the wife, and left her in poor circumstances, case withdrawn, costs deferred.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 9	Mrs. Davis, nailer, Common Street, The Lye.	E. D. Thomas and Alfred Freer, Esqs., Stourbridge.	For employing a young person after 7 p.m.	0 2 6	0 11 6	
"	Philip Round, galvanizer, Orchard Lane, The Lye.	" "	For employing a young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Alfred Woodhouse, nailer, Lye Waste, The Lye.	" "	For employing a child after 7 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	Henry Woolridge, horse shoes, Bromley Street, The Lye.	" "	For employing a young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
" 21	Joseph Humphreys, chain maker, Reddall Hill, Old Hill.	Benj. Hingley and Charles Holcroft, Esqs., Old Hill.	For not producing school certificate of child's attendance to Inspector.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
May 4	Mrs. Adams, chain maker, Windmill Hill, Cradley.	Colonel Fletcher and Chas. Cochrane, Esqs., Stourbridge Police Court.	For employing three children full time on April 6th.	1 0 0	0 18 6	
"	John Partridge, chain maker, Careless Green, The Lye.	" "	For employing three children without producing school certificates to H.M. Inspector.	1 0 0	0 18 6	
"	Samuel Crampton, chain maker, Windmill Hill, Cradley.	"	For employing his son, a child, from seven to seven on April 9.	1 0 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 22	Messrs. W. Halstead & Co., Dudley Hill, Bradford.	Colonel Pollard, Major Arnold-Forster, and Colonel Hirst, C.B., Bradford.	Employing 10 females during the dinner hour on the 13th February.	5 0 0	6 10 0	
Apr. 12	Isaac Jenior, Hirstlands Mill, Dewsbury.	J. Machell and S. Bates, Esqs., Dewsbury.	Employing young persons not having their names entered in register and without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 16 0	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to affix Abstract in his factory.	1 0 0		
" 18	S. Burdin, glass manufacturer, Knottingley.	E. Leatham and W. Peel, Esqs., West Riding Court House, Pontefract.	Employing young persons not having obtained certificates of fitness, and without having their names entered in register.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
May 10	Josh. Clay, woollen manufacturer, West End Mills, Cleckheaton.	Thos. Peel, L. Hardy, and E. Arnold-Forster, Esqs., Bradford County Court.	Employing children and young person without having their names entered in register, and not having obtained for such children and young persons a surgeon's certificate.	3 0 0	2 11 0	
" 25	West Yorkshire Iron and Coal Company, Ardsley, near Wakefield.	Dr. Kendall and Captain Gaskill, Wakefield County Court.	Employing young persons and a child not having certificates of fitness, and without registering their names, also employing a child for full time, and without school certificate.	1 5 0	2 12 8	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 29	Messrs. Graham & Hirst, woollen manufacturers, near Brighton Links, Batley.	W. Carr and J. Taylor, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Employing the following children, Josh. Crossley, Geo. Broadbent, Samuel Gornersall, John Cartwright, and Jas. Broadbent, without certificate of school attendance.			
"	" "	" "	Also employing Geo. Broadbent before noon and after 1 o'clock of September 24th.	8 0 0	3 14 0	
"	" "	" "	Also employing Thomas Barker, a young person not having his name in the register, and without surgeon's certificate.			
"	Josh. Crossley, weaver, 20, Hirst Buildings, Carlighow.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child Josh. Crossley to attend school.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	James Broadbent, minder of woollen machinery, 10, Carlighow Lane, Batley.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child George Broadbent to attend school.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave.*			
Nov. 4	The Horsham Advertiser Company, printers.	R. Hurst, Esq., and Colonel St. John, Horsham.	1. Failing to keep in prescribed form, &c. register of a young person.	0 5 0	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 4	The Horsham Advertising Company, printers.	R. Hurst, Esq., and Colonel St. John Horsham.	2. Employing same young person without surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„ 16	Walker and Co., shipbuilders, Deptford Green, S.E.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Not obtaining a certificate of school attendance of a child.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing said child full time - -	0 10 0	0 4 0	
„	Henry Everson, rivetter -	„ „	Not causing his child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing said child full time - -	0 5 0	0 2 0	
Dec. 7	Cotton Powder Company, Faversham, Kent.	Sergeant Spinks and Colonel Tyler, Town Hall, Faversham.	Employing 12 women and young persons on Sunday November 5th.	8 10 0	7 16 0	
„ 12	R. Bell & Co., lucifer match works, Wandsworth.	J. Newton, Esq., Police Court, Wandsworth.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	1 10 0	0 15 0	
„ 21	F. Faucheux, fruit and fish preservers, Deal.	Messrs. Iggulden & Brown, Guildhall, Deal.	Employing three young persons on Sunday.	0 15 0	1 4 0	The Magistrates expressed their intention to deal more severely with future cases.
1883. Jan. 10	Ross & Co., army contractors, Grange Road, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Failing to keep register of young persons	2 0 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 23	S. Shearmur, box maker, Surrey Row, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Employing two young persons without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
"	J. Davis, printer, Old Kent Road.	" "	Employing two children full time -	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing same without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	- -	
Feb. 7	Catherine Chilton, glass works, Waterloo Road, S.E.	" "	Employing two young persons on Sunday.	0 10 0	0 6 0	Small penalties only in consequence of circumstances of Defendant.
"	" "	" "	Employing the same without surgical certificates.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
" 10	Watts & Co., dressmakers, Maidstone.	N. Pryer and J. R. Hills, Esq., Town Hall, Maidstone.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 15 0	1 14 6	Small penalties only imposed, this being the first case in Maidstone.
" 20	W. H. Harrison, twine spinner, Tabard Street, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Not having Abstract of Act up -	- -	0 3 0	I only asked for costs in these cases.
"	" "	" "	Allowing a child under 10 years to work.	- -	0 3 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1883. Feb. 20	H. A. Fisher, twine spinner, Tabard Street, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Not having Abstract of Act up -	0 5 0	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Allowing a child under 10 years to work.	- -	0 3 0	Costs only inflicted in this case.
Feb. 21	Oastler, Palmer, & Co., leather works, Willow Walk, S.E.	" "	Employing two young persons without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
" 22	W. and C. Larter, twine spinners, Walworth.	C. E. Ellison, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Not affixing Abstract - - -	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing three children full time -	0 15 0	0 6 0	
April 18	W. Bragg, engineer, Lambeth.	W. Slade, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Not keeping prescribed register -	1 0 0	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 3 0	
" 21	T. and J. Cowan, flour mills, Rotherhithe.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Employing two young persons at night	1 10 0	0 10 6	
" 26	T. Janeway, potter, Lambeth.	C. E. Ellison, Esq, Lambeth Police Court.	Not keeping register - - -	1 0 0	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing young persons without surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 3 0	
" 28	G. Bray, wheelwright, Deptford Green.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificate.	1 10 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 28	Braby & Co., tank makers, Black Horse Bridge Deptford.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificate.	1 10 0	0 9 0	
May 8	R. Skinner, printer, 19, Blackfriars Road, S.E.	W. Slade Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificate.	1 10 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing child without school certificate.	0 15 0	0 5 0	
" 21	Clara Jewell, dressmaker, Eastbourne.	W. Hood and C. Raikes, Esqrs., Police Court, Eastbourne.	Not putting up Abstract and notice of Act.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
" 22	Bothmann, tailor, Waterloo Road.	W. Slade Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on a Saturday,	0 10 0	0 4 0	
"	Ibbotson, hatter, Stamford Street.	" "	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
" 28	James Hubbard, brickmaker, Upchurch, Kent.	Capt. Lock and Major Moore, Police Court, Sittingbourne.	Allowing a girl under 16 to work in a brickfield.	- -	0 8 0	Dismissed, and the moulder fined instead under sec. 87.
"	Harry Wildish, brickmoulder.	" "	Allowing a girl under 16 to work in a brickfield.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
" 30	F. Kremer, tailor, Great Dover Street, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Employing a woman at 10.35 p.m.	0 10 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 4	J. Davies, printer, Old Kent Road.	J. Bridge, Esq, Police Court, Southwark.	Employing two young persons at 10.30 p.m.	6 0 0	0 8 0	
„ 25	A. E. James, mineral water maker, Brlghton.	S. Biggs and W. Savage, Esqrs., Town Hall, Brighton.	Failing to keep register of young persons.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
July 2	J. Wood, brickmaker, Lower Halston, Kent.	W. Walter, Esq., and Major Moore, Police Court, Sittingbourne.	Taking two children into employment contrary to bye laws of district.	- -	- -	The Magistrates asked me not to press these cases as the new bye laws had only recently been approved by the Education Department, although the Defendant has been heavily fined on previous occasions.
„ 4	Mc Kellow and Sons, saw mills, West Brighton.	J. Hurlock Esq., and Col. Hansard, Town Hall, Hove.	Failing to fence engine securely -	3 0 0	0 13 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Failing to put up Abstract of Act -	1 0 0	0 13 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
„ 9	Amelia Willsmer, dressmaker, Guildford.	W. Triggs and E. T. Apperton, Esqs., Town Hall, Guildford.	Employing four women after four on Saturday,	0 4 0	3 6 0	
„ 14	Hillier and Gauge, dressmakers, South Norwood.	E. T. Edridge, Esq., and Dr. Carpenter, Police Court, Croydon.	Employing six women after four on Saturday.	1 10 0	2 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 17	Prudden and Son, bookbinders, Brighton.	A. Bigge Esq. Stipendiary, Town Hall, Brighton.	Not keeping register of children -	0 5 0	0 8 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing child without surgical certificate.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
"	H. Crowhurst, printer Brighton.	" "	Employing young persons without surgical certificate.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
Aug. 9	Edmund Lee, brickmaker, Lewisham.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Employing a child and young person without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	0 13 0	
" 21	G. F. Busbridge, paper maker, East Malling.	The Hon. E. Bligh, and Sir Francis Geary, Police Court, Malling.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 16 3	These were cases of the employment of the day shift boys both before and after the hours for commencing and ceasing work.
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons before 6 a.m.	4 0 0	0 16 3	
Aug. 24	Bratt, Cormack, & Co., Mineral Water Works, Dixon Road, New Cross.	J. Balguy, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	Dawson, Bowman, & Co., printers, Stockwell Street, Greenwich.	" "	Not keeping register of young persons -	1 0 0	0 3 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 3 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 29	John Clayton, mineral water maker, County Terrace Street.	G. Bridge, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Employing a woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	- -	0 4 0	Dismissed. The woman swore she was not at work, but only waiting to be paid.
„ 30	Craske & Co., brick makers, Tolworth, Surbiton.	Col. Terry and General Lambert, County Police Court, Kingston-on-Thames.	Not keeping register of young persons -	2 0 0	2 13 0	Full penalties in each case.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	9 0 0		
Sept. 24	S. G. Philpott, mineral water maker, Ramsgate.	G. E. Nannam, Esq., and Dr. Curling, Town Hall.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 1 0	0 9 0	I asked for a nominal penalty only.
„ 26	Reeve & Co., Mineral Water Works, Margate.	J. Pickering and H. Keble, Esqs., Town Hall.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 1 0	0 14 0	I only asked for a nominal penalty.
„	Fanny Smeed, dressmaker, Margate.	„ „	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 3 0	1 11 6	
Oct. 8	Lloyd and Son, box makers, &c., Dockhead.	H. Bridge, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Employing young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Failing to report accident - -	1 0 0	0 4 0	
„ 15	M. Robinson, brick maker, Earlswood, Surrey.	The Mayor and G. Baker, Esq., Reigate Town Hall.	Allowing child to work without attending school.	0 10 0	0 16 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 15	M. Robinson, brick maker, Earlswood, Surrey.	The Mayor and G. Baker, Esq., Reigate Town Hall.	Failing to obtain certificate of school attendance.	- -	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 23	H. C. Pearson, printer, Maidstone.	G. N. Pryer and J. Hills, Esqs., Town Hall, Maidstone.	Employing young person without surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„ 27	Tovil Paper Co., Limited, Maidstone.	G. N. Pryer, Esq., and Dr. Monckton, Town Hall, Maidstone.	Employing three day shift boys at night	3 0 0	1 11 0	
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron.*			
Nov. 24	John Ross, Kildrum Bleach and Dye Works, near Ballymena.	S. W. Perry, and Jas. C. Rutherford, R.N., Esqs., Ballymena Sessions.	For employing male child on full time -	0 10 0	0 5 0	Magistrates stated that if Defendant did not carry out the provisions of the Act, and if brought before them again, full penalties would be inflicted.
„	„ „	„ „	For employing same child without school certificate.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
„	„ „	„ „	For employing male young person without certificate of physical fitness rom certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 25	John Elliott and Sons, Springfield Factory, Belfast.	Thomas Hamilton, Esq., R.N., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.	For employing a child full time - -	1 10 0	0 2 6	
"	" "	" "	For employing same child without a school certificate.	1 10 0	0 2 6	
1883. Jan. 10	John Hampson, rope works, Newtownards Road, Belfast.	" "	For employing child full time - -	1 10 0	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing same child without school certificate.	1 10 0	0 3 0	
Feb. 13	Thomas Strawhorn, Glynn Corn Mill, Glynn, near Tame, County Antrim.	Jas. C. Rutherford, R.N., Geo. B. Johnson, John Macaulay, and Malcolm McNeill, Esqs., Tame Petty Sessions.	Employing two children without school certificates.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing child without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 3 6	
Mar. 13	Messrs. John Rowan and Sons, Limited, Forest Foundry, Belfast.	Dr. Brown, and F. D. Vard, Esq., Petty Sessions Court, Belfast.	Employing four male young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday, being on the half holiday.	1 0 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 13	Messrs. James Black & Co., Nieuhall Street, Belfast.	Dr. Brown, and F. D. Vard, Esq., Petty Sessions Court, Belfast.	Employing two women after 10 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing male young person after 10 p.m.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing child after 10 p.m. - -	0 10 0	0 2 6	
April 27	Messrs. Allen and Johnston. letterpress printers, &c., Upper Arthur Street, Belfast.	Thos. Hamilton, R.N., and — McClellan, Esqs., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.	For employing male young person during dinner hour.	1 1 0	0 5 6	Defendant had been cautioned again and again as to infringements of the Act. The case was defended, and a penalty of 1*l.* being imposed, the Defendant's lawyer, by instruction, asked that it might be made 1*l.* 1*s.* to admit of right of appeal, which was done.
June 19	James Lea, Ashfield Steam Brick Works, Ballynageigh, near Belfast.	Thos. Hamilton, R.N., Dr. Browne, R.N., and F. D. Vard, Esqs., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.	Employing male child full time - -	3 0 0	0 3 6	Mr. Lea cautioned many times before.
"	Moore & Co., aërated water manufacturers, Fountain Street, Belfast.	" "	Employing male young person without certificates of fitness.	3 0 0	0 2 6	Firm cautioned several times before.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron*—cont.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	
June 19	Robert Hunter, brick works, Tennent Street, Belfast.	Thos. Hamilton, R.N., Dr. Browne, R.N., and F. D. Vard, Esq., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.	Employing two females under 16 years -	1 0 0	0 5 0	Children were "packing" for their mother, *i.e.*, piling up bricks. Mr. Hunter cautioned before.
,,	Samuel McGladden, brick manufacturer, Snugrelle Steam Brick Works, Belfast.	,, ,,	Employing male child full time - -	0 5 0	0 2 6	Mr. McGladden had been under Workshop Act in another part of the town, and knew the law. The cases were not pressed, as there had not been the frequent cautions mentioned in the other brick works cases.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing same without school certificate.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
,,	John Thompson, brick manufacturer, Steam Brick Works, near College, Belfast.	,, ,,	Employing two male young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not keeping register in prescribed form	1 0 0	0 2 6	
,,	P. McHugh & Co., milliners and dressmakers, Bridge Street, Belfast.	,, ,,	Employing four females after 10 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 10 0	The Magistrates took a lenient view of these cases, and imposed two penalties, as being first offence, and they stated, however, at the same time, that they regarded night work of women, &c., as deserving of the highest penalty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M, Inspector Cameron.*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 21	J. J. Pollock & Co., milliners and dressmakers, Terryquay Street, Londonderry.	The Mayor of Londonderry, Sir Edward Reid, Knight, and Thos. Hamilton, Esq., R.N., Londonderry Petty Sessions.	Employing seven females after 10 o'clock at night, on 28th May 1883.	5 0 0	1 2 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing 11 females on Monday 28th May 1883, after 4 p.m., being day of weekly half holiday.	3 0 0	0 14 6	
"	Austin & Co., milliners, dress and mantle makers, Diamond, Londonderry.	" "	Employing three mantle makers after 4 p.m. on Monday 28th May, being day of weekly half holiday.	3 0 0	0 14 6	Court included cases of both departments under the one penalty.
"	Austin & Co., tailors and vestmakers, Diamond, Londonderry,	" "	Employing four vest makers, females, in similar manner, at same time.			
"	Mulholland & Co., milliners and dressmakers, Bishop Street, Londonderry.	" "	Employing six females after 4 p.m. on Monday 28th May, being day of weekly half holiday.	3 0 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 21	J. A. Ross, City Laundry and Ironing Works, Diamond, Londonderry.	The Mayor of Londonderry, Sir Edward Reid, Knight, and Thos. Hamilton, Esq., R.N., Londonderry Petty Sessions.	Employing child full time.	1 0 0	0 10 6	Court imposed penalty of 1*l.* to cover the three offences.
"	" "	" "	Employing same without school certificate.			
"	" "	" "	Not keeping register with prescribed particulars.			
Aug. 1	Thomas Kelly, hand loom weaving, factory, Culnafey, Co. Antrim.	J. C. Rutherford, R.N., and John Hill, Esqs., Col. H. S. P. Bruce, R. N., Toome Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.	For employing girl under 14 years neither on alternate day system nor in morning and afternoon sets.	0 10 0	0 4 0	The Defendant acknowledged offences, and promised observance of Act in the future, and under these circumstances a heavy penalty was not asked for.
"	" "	" "	Employing same child without school certificate.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
" 2	Cogry Flax Spinning Co., Cogry Mills, Lough, Co. Antrim.	J. C. Rutherford, R.N., John Coates, and Arthur C. Allen, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Ballyclare.	Employing four children on two successive days, alternate day system having been adopted in the mill.	2 0 0	0 12 0	The employment of these children on two successive days had arisen through a misunder- on the part of overlookers, though the irregularity could not have occurred without great carelessness in the general conduct of the mill. Heavy penalties were not, however, pressed for.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 7	John Hampson, rope works, Newtownards Road, Belfast.	Wilberforce Arnold and Francis Ward, Esqs. Petty Sessions, Belfast.	Employing boy under 6 years, neither in morning nor afternoon sets, nor on alternate days.	1 10 0	0 3 6	Mr. Hampson had been convicted of offences under the Act on three former occasions. The Bench stated that both in this case, and in that of Mr. Ivory, they would, in event of future offences, inflict full penalties.
"	" "	" "	Employing same boy without school certificate.	1 10 0	0 2 0	
"	James Ivory, rope works, Church Street, Newtownards Road, Belfast,	" "	Employing boy under 14 years, neither in morning or afternoon sets, nor on alternate days.	1 10 0	0 3 6	
Sep. 11	John McEwin, yarn bleacher, Springfield Thread Works, Belfast.	Dr. Brown, R.N., Dr. Dempsey, and F. D. Ward, Esqs., Petty Sessions Court, Belfast,	Employing 3 women before 7 a.m., hours of work being between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.	3 0 0	0 7 6	
Oct. 30	John McEwen, Springfield Thread Works Belfast.	Felix McCarthy, R.N., Esq., Petty Sessions Court, Belfast.	Employing a women after 7 p.m.	2 0 0	0 2 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a male young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Kindersley.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 14	John Adair and Co., clothiers, 74, South Bridge, Edinburgh.	Andrew Rutherfurd, Esq. Sheriff, substitute of the Sheriffdom of the Lothians, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.	Employing a woman and a young person after 4 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	1 0 0	1 1 6	
"	Robert Maule and Son, dressmakers, &c., 74, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith.	" "	Employing eighteen women and one young person after 4 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	1 18 0	1 3 0	
1883. May 23	" "	" "	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	2 0 0	1 3 6	This firm was fined for a similar offence, on December 14th 1882.
"	William Laing, dressmaker, &c., 56, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith.	" "	Employing three women and one young person after 4 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	2 0 0	1 3 6	
June 4	Miss Margaret Campbell, milliner, &c., 142, George Street, Edinburgh.	" "	Employing six women after 4 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	1 10 0	0 10 0	
			Ia the District of H.M. Inspector Wood.			
1882. Dec. 13	Hawkins and R,ansom printers, Dunstable.	W. H. Hambling and R. Wall, Esqs., Dunstable.	Employing a young person after 10 p.m. on 17 October 1882.	0 3 0	0 17 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Wood*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 28	Felks and Arnall, straw hat manufacturers, Luton.	John Dawson, Mayor, and A. T. Webster, Esqs., Court House, Luton.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd of March 1883.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
„	James Pedder, roper, Luton.	„ „	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday 3rd March, 1883.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
April 7	Edward Vickers, straw hat manufacturer, Bute Street, Luton.	John Dawson, Mayor, and W. Phillips, Esqs., Luton.	Employing a female after 10 p.m. on 16th March 1883.	0 10 6	0 9 6	
„ 14	Arthur Blundell, miller, Church Street, Luton.	John Dawson, Mayor, and John Higgins, Esqs., Luton.	Neglecting to fence engine and mill gearing.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
May 2	Charles Dellingham, straw hat manufacturer, Luton.	John Dawson, Mayor, and A. T. Webster Esqs., Luton.	Employing a female after 10 p.m. -	0 1 6	0 8 6	
„	C. W. Ellingham, straw hat manufacturer, Luton.	„ „	Employing a young person after 10 p.m.	0 1 6	0 8 6	
,	Martha Pitkin, straw hat manufacturer, Luton.	„ „	Employing a young person after 10 p.m.	0 1 6	0 8 6	
July 11	J. W. Linnett, letter-press printer, Kettering.	Col. Arthur and S. Soames, Esq., Kettering.	Employing a child as a full timer -	0 10 0	0 16 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Wood*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 25	Hy. W. Church, dressmaker, Kettering.	W. C. Thornhill, and J. J. Roughton, Esqs., Kettering.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 16th June 1883.	0 1 0	0 15 6	
Oct. 25	Hy. Rodgers, dressmaker, &c., Bourn.	Lord Aveland and Col. Parker, Bourn.	Employing 5 women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 29th September 1883.	0 0 6	0 12 6	These being the first cases under Factory Act at Bourn, the Inspector only asked for nominal penalty.
"	James Nuxon, ropery, Bourn.	" "	Employing young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday 29th September 1883.	0 0 6	0 12 6	
"	J. T. Morris, printer, Bourn.	" "	Employing child after 4 p.m. on Saturday 29th September 1883.	0 0 6	0 16 6	
"	J. T. Pearce, printer, Bourn.	" "	Employing young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 29th September 1883.	0 0 6	0 12 6	
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond.*			
Nov. 22	Dunlop, Bell, and Co., engineers, Greenland Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Police Court, Liverpool.	Overworking six young persons on 20th October last, *i.e.*, at 6.30 p.m. Fined 2*l.* and costs in each case.	12 0 0	1 19 0	Pleaded guilty; but I stated that Defendants were previously convicted in March last for same offence and the Magistrate doubled the fine then inflicted.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 25	David Jones, writing slate manufacturer, Groeslon, near Carnarvon.	J. D. Whitehead, and J. G. Wynne Griffiths, Esqs., Magistrates for county of Carnarvon, Carnarvon.	Employing a child without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	Thomas Hughes and Co., Peblig Brick Works.	The Mayor and Dr. J. Williams, Borough Court, Carnarvon.	Employing John Jones without registering his name.	- -	- -	Conviction obtained in first case, but the Magistrates decided to inflict the penalty when the other case was decided. The second case was adjourned for further evidence.
"	" "	" "	Employing John Jones without surgical certificate.	- -	- -	
1883. Jan. 8	Thomas Hughes & Co., brickmakers.	The Mayor, W. Hughes, Esq., and others, Carnarvon.	Employing John Jones without registering his name.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing John Jones without surgical certificate.	- -	- -	As it was impossible to find proof of the boys age I withdrew this case, costs being included in the above case.
Mar. 1	John Leicester - -	A. Castaleau, H. Perkins, and P. G. W. Mors, Esqs., Garston.	1. Employing one Frederick Burgess, a young person under 16 years old, over seven days without having a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 10 0	This was considered an aggravated offence as the lad had been employed here illegally twice before and occupier warned by me.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned,	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 1	John Leicester - -	A. Castaleau, H. Perkins, Esqs., and P. G. W. Mors, Garston.	2. Employing one Edward Hankinson, a young person under 16 years old, over seven days without having a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
„ 14	Dunlop, Bell & Co., engineers, &c., Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dale Street Police Court, Liverpool.	Overworking a young person on evening of 16th February 1883.	2 0 0	0 6 6	Two previous convictions for this offence were proved against this firm.
„	„ „	„ „	Overworking a young person on evening of 16th February 1883.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
Apr. 11	W. Cade and Co., mineral water manufacturers, Upper Parliament St. Liverpool.	„ „	1. Neglecting to keep with the prescribed particular registers of children and young persons employed on 7th March 1883.	0 5 0	0 19 6	
„	„ „	„ „	2. Not having procured surgeon's certificate for a young person, to wit, Walter Leatherwilte, after 7 days' employment on same date, he being under 16 years of age.	0 10 0		
„	„ „	„ „	3. Not having obtained a certificate respecting the attendance of a child, one Michael Canning, at school on same date.	0 5 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 11	Thomas Ogden, tobacco manufacturer, 65, Cornwallis St. Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dale Street Police Court.	1. Failing to keep affixed an Abstract of the Act in factory on 8th March 1883.	0 10 0	1 10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Employment of women and girls (four cases) during the dinner hour on 8th March 1883, namely, at 12.50 p.m., contrary to the Act (5*s.* in each case).	1 0 0		
,, 20	Chadburn & Co., engineers, 11, Waterloo Road, Liverpool.	,, ,,	1. Neglecting to enter required particulars as to young persons employed on 22nd March 1883.	0 2 6	0 17 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Having employed on 22nd March 1883 a young person under 16 years of age over seven days without surgeon's certificate.	0 2 6		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	3. Having employed on 22nd March 1883 a young person under 16 years of age over seven days without surgeon's certificate.	0 2 6		
,,	The St. Helen's Chemical Co.	J. Hamson and R. A. Gaskell, St. Helen's.	Not registering the names of six young persons.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing four young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1883. May 16	David Jones, draper and milliner, 100, Heyworth St. Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street Police Court, Liverpool.	Employing women and young persons on Saturday April 14th till 10.30 p.m.	3 0 0	1 11 0	They had been employed in the workroom till 8 p.m. and then removed to Mr. Jones' private house in Hamilton Road to work till 10.30 p.m.
„ 18	Lyon Brothers, glass bottle manufacturers, St. Helen's.	Messrs. Harrison and Sinclair, St. Helens.	Employing three young persons and one child without registering their names.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three young persons and one child without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 6 0	
„	Nuttall & Co., glass bottle manufacturers, St. Helen's.	„ „	Employing two children without registering their names.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two children without surgical or school certificates.	1 0 0	0 19 6	
June 6	William R. Thomas, milliner, Moss Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dale Street Police Court, Liverpool.	Having employed a young person, Mary Knight, in his workshop after 10 p.m. on 12th May 1883.	2 0 0	0 6 6	The Magistrate only inflicted nominal penalties in five cases but cautioned the occupier.
„	„ „	„ „	Also at same time and place employed five other young persons and women. Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* in each case.	0 12 6	1 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 3	The St. Helen's Chemical Co. (Messrs. Chadwick and Sons), Chemical Works, St. Helen's.	J. C. Gamble, and J. Mc. Bryde, St. Helens.	Not reporting accident of Thomas Ashall, aged 14 years, through a pan containing boiling alum.	0 1 0	0 6 6	As there appeared to be some doubt whether Defendant's were not exempt under section 100, as Thomas Aspall was assisting the plumber, I arranged with Defendant's solicitor to accept a nominal penalty without the case being heard.
Sept. 1	Messrs. Cook Bros., brewers, Soho Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffies, Stipendiary, Dale Street Police Court, Liverpool.	Not reporting fatal accident.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
„ 29	Owen and Jones, Tudor Slate Works, Groeslon.	Captain Wynn Griffith, Dr. Taylor Morgan, Carnarvon Police Court.	Not having obtained certificates of fitness for three young persons and children.	0 15 0	1 1 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not having obtained certificates of due attendance at school during previous week in cases of two children.	0 10 0		
„	Griffith Evans, labourer, Groeslon.	„ „	Not having caused his child to attend school.	- -	0 3 0	At suggestion of the Bench I withdrew these summonses, and I paid the costs.
„	Griffith Williams, labourer, Groeslon.	„ „	Not having caused his child to attend school.	- -	0 3 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 10	Griffiths and Davies, drapers.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Liverpool.	Working two women after 10 p.m. on the 8th September 1883, viz., at 10.10 p.m.	0 5 0	0 13 0	
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate.*			
Jan. 16	Patk. McGinniss, boot repairer, 44, Henry Street, Dublin.	C. J. O'Donel, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dublin.	For employing Thomas Dalton, aged 12, on December 11, 1882, full time, and not attending school.	- -	- -	"Dismissed without prejudice" as McGinnis was summoned for "illegally employing the child," whereas the child was employed and paid by one of the men in McGinniss' workshop. Mr. O'Donel held that the summons should have been worded "for "allowing the illegal employ- "ment in his workshop."
Feb. 6	Patk. McGinniss, boot maker, 44, Henry Street, Dublin.	" "	Employing a child full time without a school certificate.	- -	0 4 0	After the case had been fully heard (having been adjourned from January 16, 1883) the workman who employed the child said he was only a message boy and was employed out of charity, and Mr. O'Donell accordingly dismissed the case.
" 27	Richard Ferguson, scutch mill, Tullymurry.	Colonel Forde, Captain Alexander, and R. Gordon, Esq., Seaforde, Co. Down.	Neglecting to fence the water-wheel and cogs attached to the rollers.	- -	0 1 6	Mr. Ferguson pleaded guilty, and as the necessary guarding is now done, I consented to withdraw the case on Mr. Ferguson paying costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
March 2	Jas. Lowry, Newtown, Cunningham, Co. Donegal.	John Brown, Robt. Hamilton, and Wm. Hanna, Esqs., Newtown, Cunningham.	Neglecting to guard dangerous machinery in his scutch mill.	- -	0 1 6	As all the Defendants stated in Court they had now guarded their machinery, I asked the Bench to withdraw the summons on payment of costs. They were all first cases under the Factory Act in this neighbourhood.
,,	Jas. Glyn, Newtown, Cunningham.	,, ,,	Neglecting to guard dangerous machinery in his scutch mill.	- -	0 1 6	
,,	Richd. Alison, Newtown, Cunningham.	,, ,,	Neglecting to guard dangerous machinery in his scutch mill.	- -	0 1 6	
May 22	Jas. Macken, Torlbeg Street, Dublin.	John A. Curran, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dublin.	For neglecting to guard upright shafting in his corn mill.	0 1 0	0 5 0	
,,	John Brown, Barrow Street, Ringsend, Dublin.	,, ,,	For neglecting to guard upright shaft, horizontal shaft, and two drums.	- -	- -	Mr. Brown said the guarding has been done. Mr. Curran said he would not give any decision as to penalty and costs for seven days till he had had a report from H.M. Inspector of Factories stating whether the guarding had been properly done.
,, 29	Wm. Brown, Barrow Street, Ringsend, Dublin.	,, ,,	Neglecting to guard upright shaft, horizontal shaft, and two drums.	0 1 0	0 5 0	This case was heard on May 22, and adjourned for a week until a report of the state of the guarding of the machinery had been furnished. I informed his worship it was not properly and securely done.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 13	Miss Ellen Hyland, 1, Leinster Street, Dublin.	John A. Curran, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dublin.	Employing three females after 4 p.m. on June 23.	6 0 0	0 10 0	
„ 14	Henry Lyons & Co., dressmakers, Sligo.	Simon Cullen, W. A. Woods, Robt. Crauford, E. J. Tighe, and M. Cowry, Esqs., Sligo.	Employing 10 females after 10 p.m. on June 16.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
„	Cherry & Bryers, dressmakers, Sligo.	„ „	Employing four females after 10 p.m. on June 16.	0 8 0	0 5 6	The Bench fined Cherry & Bryers 2*s.* for each female as the firm were prosecuted before for working after 4 p.m. on the half holiday.
„ 19	Miss Downes, dressmaker, Grafton Street, Dublin.	J. O'Donel, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dublin.	Employing seven females after 4 p.m. on June 30, 1883.	0 5 0	1 0 0	
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare.			
1882. Nov. 4	Taylor, Garnett, Evans, & Co., letter-press printers. Salford.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Employing four women after 9 p.m. -	1 0 0	2 4 0	No notice had been served of working overtime, the hour of ceasing work on Abstract 7 p.m.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three women without giving them the required time for meals between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.	0 15 0	1 13 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 8	James Hall, parent, Salford.	Jos, Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Failing to cause his child George Hall to attend school.	0 2 6	0 5 0	
Nov. 8 and Nov. 15	Yates & Wallwork, flint glass makers, Pendleton, transferred to Saml. Warburton, glass blower.	" "	Employing a child as a young person -	0 10 0	0 13 6	
" 16	T. Hollingworth, milliner, &c., Oldham.	G. P. Neild and R. Collinge, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing two women and three young persons after 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	2 10 0	3 15 0	
"	Sugden & Faulkner, cotton spinners, Walkden.	Sir John Mantell, Stipendiary, Court House, Worsley.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness on 13th September 1882.	0 5 0	0 15 0	
" 22	Park and Sandy Lane Mills Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Royton.	Joshua Crompton, Esq., and Dr. Thompson, Court House, Royton.	Allowing five women to remain in a room during a meal hour where a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	5 0 0	4 0 0	On the Defendants promising to use more watchfulness in future I withdrew seven cases on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Similar offence in the case of five women and two young persons.	- -	4 0 6	
1883. Jan. 17	Wm. Grey, operative spinner, 40, Busk Street, Oldham.	" "	Employing a child during a meal hour on 15th December 1882.	0 10 0	0 17 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 17	Reuben Fletcher, operative spinner, 19, Busk Street, Oldham.	Joshua Crompton, Esq., and Dr. Thompson, Court House, Royton.	Similar offence - - - -	0 10 0	0 17 6	
„ 18	Edward Lees, operative spinner, Cooper Street, Oldham.	E. A. Wright and Rd. Collinge, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing a young person between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting machine while the same was in motion by the aid of steam power.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
„ 25	Anchor Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	E. A. Wright, Rd. Collinge, and John Riley, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing two young persons during a part of the time allowed for meals.	1 0 0	1 8 0	
„	John Binns, mule spinner, Oldham.	„ „	Employing one young person as above -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„	James Taylor, mule spinner, Oldham.	„ „	Similar offence - - - -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„	John Shaw, mule spinner, Oldham.	„ „	Employing a child as above - -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„ 26	J. Howarth & Brothers, leather goods manufacturers, Pendleton.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
„ *	Lethem Brothers, lithographic printers, Salford.	„ „	Failing to limewash their factory within 14 months of the last limewashing.	2 0 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 29	J. Siddall and Sons, dyers, Radcliffe.	J. Hutchinson, and S. Porrit, Esq., Police Court, Bury.	Employing a child two successive weeks in the same set.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
Feb. 22	Central Mill Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	E. A. Wright and Rd. Collinge, Esq., Town Hall, Oldham.	Allowing 28 women and 17 young persons to remain in a room during a meal hour where a manufacturing process was being carried on.	45 0 0	33 15 0	
"	Lower Moor Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	" "	Similar offence in the case of two women	2 0 0	1 7 0	
"	Wm. Lyons, mule spinner, Oldham.	" "	Employing a child during a meal hour -	- -	0 8 0	As this offence was the cause of the child meeting with an accident, I withdrew the case on the Defendant paying the costs and agreeing to pay the child's wages during his loss of time.
" 23	H. Snape and Sons, letterpress printers, Salford.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Failing to limewash their factory within 14 months of the last limewashing.	5 0 0	0 9 0	
"	H. Ford Smith, nut and bolt maker, Salford.	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H. M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 7	John Firth Booth, cotton spinner, Lees.	John Hirst, Esq., and others, Upper Mill.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
„ 9	Thos. Briggs, oil cloth manufacturer, Salford.	Jos, Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing another young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 14 0	
„ 21	Quick Edge Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners.	R. T. Bradbury, John Hurst, and R. S. Buckley, Esqs., Saddleworth.	Allowing 18 women, eight young persons, and one child to remain in a room during a meal hour while a manufacturing process was being carried on.	27 0 0	22 16 6	
„ 29	George Allen, dyer, Radcliffe.	James Kenyon and Chas. Walker, Esqs., Bury Police Court.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without entering the necessary particulars in the proper register.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
April 18	James Stott, cotton spinner, Oldham.	John Taylor and Thos. Radcliffe, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a child without registering her name, &c.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of M.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 18	James Stott, cotton spinner, Oldham.	John Taylor and Thos. Radcliffe, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
„ 26	W. Fletcher & Co., cotton manufacturer, Radcliffe.	O. O. Walker and W. O. Walker, Esqs., Bury.	Failing to limewash his factory within 14 months of the last limewashing.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
„ 28	E. D. Schott, cotton spinner, Oldham.	T. B. Knott and — Wrigley, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Failing to limewash his factory within 14 months of the last lime-washing.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
„	W. E. Clegg, letter-press printer, Oldham.	„ „	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
May 9	Robert Scott, cotton spinner, Chadderton.	Dr. Thompson and A. Leach, Esq., Royton.	Failing to keep a hoist securely fenced -	1 0 0	0 12 0	
„ 10	Frederick Cheetham, spinner to E. Kempsey & Co., cotton spinners of Middleton.	Saml. Mallalien and Saml. Barlow, Esqs., Middleton.	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 10 6	0 15 0	
„	Harold Stevenson, spinner to E. Kempsey & Co., cotton spinners of Middleton.	„ „	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 10 6	0 15 0	
„	James Wilkinson, spinner to E. Kempsey & Co., cotton spinners of Middleton.	„ „	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 10 6	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 10	John Hilton, spinner to E. Kempsey & Co., cotton spinners of Middleton.	Saml. Mallalien and Saml. Barlow, Esqs., Middleton.	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 10 6	0 15 0	
"	Wm. Ashurst, spinner to E. Kempsey & Co., cotton spinners of Middleton.	" "	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 10 6	0 15 0	
"	Samuel Gaskell, operative spinner, Middleton.	" "	Obstructing an Inspector of Factories by concealing a young person.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
" 11	Samuel Wiemer, waterproof garment makers, Salford.	Rd. Hankinson and Fredk. Moss, Esqs., Town Hall, Salford.	Failing to affix an Abstract of the Factory Act.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
" 21	The Radcliffe Printing Company, calico printers, Radcliffe.	Rd. Wood and Jas. Kenyon, Esqs., Bury.	Employing 10 children after 6 o'clock in the evening.	20 0 0	8 15 0	
"	John Brierley, bleacher, Spring Clough.	" "	Employing a child after 1 o'clock on Saturday.	- -	0 6 6	Withdrawn; the witnesses denied the truth of their former evidence.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 21	John Brierley, bleacher, Spring Clough.	Ed. Wood and Jas. Kenyon, Esqs., Bury.	Failing to fence mill-gearing of callenders.	- -	0 6 6	Withdrawn on the Defendant paying the costs, and agreeing to put up the required fencing.
June 1	H. Entwistle and Sons, cotton weavers, Willow Bank, Pendleton.	Thos. Radford and John Whitehead, Esqs., Town Hall, Salford.	Failing to limewash their factory within 14 months of the last limewashing.	2 0 0	0 8 6	
„ 27	Thompson Brothers, cotton spinners, Cromford Mill, Oldham.	Saml. Taylor and Saml. Radcliffe, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
July 18	Cooper & Co., cotton spinners, Royton.	A. Leach and Jos. Clegg, Esqs., Police Court, Royton.	Employing five females during a meal hour on 12th June 1883.	2 10 0	4 5 0	
„	Henry Howard, brickmoulder, Pendlebury.	Sir J. Mantell, Stipendiary, County Police Court, Manchester.	Employing his step-son and failing to cause him to attend school.	1 0 0	0 16 6	
„	Samuel Cheetham, builder, Irlam o' th' Height.	„ „	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 16 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 18	Edward Woolley, mule minder Walkden.	Sir J. Mantell, Stipendiary, County Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person in the dinner hour.	1 0 0	0 16 6	
"	Matthew Mossley, mule minder, Walkden.	" "	Similar offence - - - -	- -	0 8 0	Dismissed, the young person denying that the minder had ordered her to work, though at the time she told me that he had.
" 19	Bagley & Wright, cotton spinners, Oldham.	E. A. Wright and John Riley, Esqs., Oldham.	Failing to produce school certificates for a child in their employ.	1 10 0	0 15 0	
"	Star Corn Millers Society, Limited, Oldham.	" "	Failing to report an accident - -	1 0 0	0 16 0	
"	John Ward, mule minder, Oldham.	" "	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion by the aid of steam power.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
Aug. 7	Maybury, Marston, and Sharpe, iron mill, Pendleton.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Employing two children during the night.	5 0 0	1 2 0	
"	The Electric Portable Battery and Gas Igniting Company, Limited, gas-lighters, Salford.	" "	Employing two children as young persons	2 0 0	1 3	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 7	James Lingard, mineral water maker, Salford.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall Salford.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child as a young person -	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing another child without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	George Twemlow, parent, Manchester.	" "	Allowing his child to work as a young person.	- -	0 3 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, the children having passed Standard V. were believed by their parent to be entitled to work full time.
"	George Panter, parent, Gorton.	" "	Similar offence - - - -	- -	0 3 6	
" 8	James Martin, hemp and rope maker, Salford.	" "	Employing a child without registering his name.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
Sept. 3	Mary Spencer, dressmaker, Radcliffe.	James Kenyon, and Chas. Walker, Esqs., Bury.	Employing two women from 8 to 10 without allowing half an hour for a meal on 14th July.	0 10 0	1 14 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons after 4 o'clock on the half holiday, 17th July.	0 10 0	1 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 3	Radcliffe and Pilkington, Co-operative Society, Limited, dressmakers, Radcliffe.	James Kenyon and Chas. Walker, Esqs., Bury.	Employing two women after 8 o'clock on 14th July.	- -	0 18 0	Dismissed. The witnesses proved that they were employed on the day named until 9 p.m., that their hours of work under notice 21, were posted up as from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., but that another notice was lying on the mantle-shelf stating they were from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
„ 5	The United Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Chadderton.	Dr. Thompson and George Seville, Esq., Royton.	Employing 46 females during a meal hour on 27th July 1883.	30 0 0	26 18 0	Full penalty in 10 cases, and costs only in the remaining 36.
„ 7	H. and J. Ellis, iron founders, Salford.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Failing to limewash their factory within the past 14 months.	3 0 0	0 8 0	
„ 22	Wm. Chadwick, cotton spinner, Oldham.	Wm. Knott and Wm. Wrigley, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing seven female young persons after 6 o'clock in the evening.	1 15 0	5 10 0	
Oct. 10	Chas. H. Varley, self-actor minder, Lees.	Robt. Whittaker, Esq., Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Employing a young person during the dinner hour.	0 1 0	0 12 6	
„ 11	Middleton and Tonge, Cotton Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Middleton.	T. B. Wood and Fred. Schwabe, Esqs., Middleton.	Employing one child and nine young persons during a meal hour on 4th September.	30 0 0	7 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 11	Middleton and Tonge, Cotton Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Middleton.	T. B. Wood and Fred. Schwabe, Esqs., Middleton.	Employing 15 women during a meal hour on 4th September.	- -	8 5 0	I withdrew these cases on the Defendants paying costs, as the penalty in the others was severe.
„ 12	Unsworth Bros., brickmakers, Swinton.	Sir J. Mantell, Stipendiary, Police Court, Strangeways.	Employing a child without obtaining a certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
„	Geo. Swindley, mineral water maker, Swinton.	„ „	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child in the same set on two successive Saturdays.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
			In the District of H.M. Inspector MacLeod.			
June 1	B. Nordheim, baker, 256, Oxford Street, Stepney.	Mr. Saunders alone (Stipendiary), Thames Police Court.	Keeping his bakehouse in a foul and unhealthy condition.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
„	Samuel Cutler and Sons, engineers, &c., Providence Works, Millwall.	„ „	Employing two young persons under 16 more than seven days without a surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 3	The Wigan and Ince Rolling Mills Co., Ince, near Wigan.	H. Woodcock and N. Eckersley, Esqs., County Police Court, Wigan.	As occupiers of a factory, non-textile, in which I found a child at work at 12, midnight on 29th September.	- -	- -	The Court summoned Noah Skidmore.
"	Noah Skidmore, guide roller, Ince, Green Lane, Ince.	" "	As party actually committing above offence.	- -	0 9 6	Ordered to pay costs only.
"	The Wigan and Ince Rolling Mills Co., Ince, near Wigan.	" "	As occupiers of a non-textile factory in which a male young person was employed at 12 midnight, he having been employed in a period both preceding and succeeding such night of employment.	- -	- -	The Court summoned William Morris.
"	Wm. Morris, bundler, Ince Green Lane, Ince, near Wigan.	" "	As party actually committing above offence.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	John Deakin, roller, Ince Green Lane, Ince.	" "	As parent of boy illegally employed by William Morris contrary to sec. 58.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	The cases against T. Worgen and P. Martin.	" "	Neglect of school and illegal employment.	- -	- -	First, a warrant issued. Second, again adjourned for 14 days. Defendant's wife producing a certificate of illness.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 13	The Southport Aërated Water Co., Limited, Virginia Street, Southport.	The Mayor (J. Wood), Ex-Mayor (W. Sutton), W. Smith and G. H. Thormley, Esqs., Cambridge Hall, Southport.	Employing a male young person more than seven days without obtaining a surgical certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
„ 17	Tom Worgen, collier, 30, New Road, Hendley.	Fred Gerrard and R. Harington, Esqs., County Police Court, Wigan.	Failing to send his child Edwin Richard Worgen to school when employed in the factory of the Hendley Saw Mills Company.	0 2 6	1 11 6	Adjourned from 20th October to 3rd November as Defendant did not appear, and further adjourned for same cause until 17th inst.
„ 18	Leonard Wild, cotton waste manufacturers, Independent Street, Bolton.	W. W. Cannon and T. H. Rushton, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing four females after 6 p.m. to wit, at 8 p.m. on 12th October.	1 0 0	2 1 6	
„	James Crompton, self-act minder, (at Messrs. Ormrod & Hardcastle), 31, Defence Street, Bolton.	„ „	Allowing a male young person to clean between the fixed and travelling parts of a self-act machine whilst in motion.	- -	0 11 6	Dismissed. The Justices considered that the young person had not been allowed to clean but had done so against orders.
„	Job Rigby, clog iron manufacturer, Lottery Row, off Bradshawgate, Bolton.	„ „	Employing four children on a Saturday in the same week in the same set as he had been employed all the week.	1 0 0	2 17 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s, d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 18	Joseph Fowler, spindle manufacturer, Gas Street, Bolton.	W. W. Cannon and J. H. Rushton, Esqs., Town Hall Bolton.	Failing to enter particulars of yonng persons and of their employment in his factory.	0 5 0	1 7 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to obtain a surgical certificate of a male young person who had been employed more than seven days.	0 5 0		
,, 20	The Misses M'Donald, dressmakers, &c., 75, Lord Street, Southport.	The Mayor (J. Wood), W. Sutton, G. H. Thorneley and W. Houghton, Esqs., Police Court, Southport.	Employing three females after 4 p.m., to wit, at 6.5 p.m. on Saturday 28th Oct.	0 15 0	2 0 6	
Dec. 2	Thomas Borchby, clogger, 89, Bridgeman Street, Bolton.	R. Stockdale, J. Musgrave, and T. Glaester, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing a male young person on Saturday after 4 p.m., to wit, at 5.15 p.m.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
,,	William Shone, clogger, 78, Newport Street, Bolton.	,, ,,	Employing a male young person on Saturday after 4 p.m., to wit, at 5.25 p.m.	- -	0 10 0	Dismissed, as there was slight discrepancy in the evidence, the Justices, however, cautioned him to be careful in future.
,, 13	Livesey and Smith, cotton manufacturers, Hole House Mill, Hole House Lane, Blackburn.	H. Hoyle and E. Wharton, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing six children, young persons and females, during a meal hour.	2 0 0	1 4 0	Penalty in one case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 13	H. Green and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Albert Mills, George Street West, Blackburn.	H. Boyle and E. Wharton, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing nine females, young persons and children, during a meal hour.	2 0 0	1 13 0	Penalty in one case.
„	E. and G. Hindle, cotton manufacturers, Commercial Mill, Nova Scotia, Blackburn.	„ „	Employing 12 females, young persons and children, during a meal hour.	2 0 0	2 2 0	Penalty in one case.
„ 16	Thos, Jenkinson, clogger, 148, Deansgate, Bolton.	Wm. Smith and J. Harwood, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing a young person on Saturday 25th November 1882 after 5 o'clock p.m.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„ 18	R. Platt & Co., Limited, brick manufacturers, Appley Bridge, near Wigan.	W. M. Anderton, A. C. Smethurst, J. Park, and H. Rawcliffe, Esqs., County Police Court, Chorley.	Under sec. 31 failing to report accident	0 10 0	0 19 6	
Dec. 20	James Beads, cotton spinner and manufacturer, Havelock Mill, Stancliffe Street, Blackburn.	The Mayor (Thomas Hoyle), James Thompson, Edward Wharton, and Thomas Bury, Esqs., Market House, Blackburn.	Employing seven women and 39 persons during a meal hour, viz.: 5.36 p.m. on 29th November.	2 0 0	1 16 0	Conviction in one case, costs paid by Defendant in the others.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 21	Richard Nuttall, cotton spinner and manufacturer, Twins Mill, Turns, Shuttleworth, near Ramsbottom.	Col. F. O. Walker and F. O. Wrigley, Esq., County Police Court, Bury.	Failing to produce school certificate of the attendance at school of three children.	0 10 0	2 3 0	Conviction in one case.
1883. Jan. 13	Thomas Rabbit, labourer, 42B, Commisslon Street, Bolton.	E. G. Harwood (Mayor), W. Nicholson, J. R. Barlow, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Failing to send his child Mary Ellen Rabbit to school when employed in the textile factory of Messrs. Johnson, Allsop, and Co.	0 2 6	- -	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.* without costs.
„	Arthur Bromley, cotton manufacturer, Folds Mill, Turner Bridge, Bolton.	„ „	Employing two female young persons during a meal hour.	- -	- -	Adjourned by consent to allow of Mr. Bromley summoning the actual offenders.
„ 18	Thomas Bold, cotton manufacturer, Lark Hill Mill, Farnworth, near Bolton.	G. B. Ashworth and H. Cross, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall.	Failing to obtain surgical certificate for two children.	0 10 0	1 0 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Failing to obtain certificate of school attendance of three children.	0 15 0	2 0 6	
„ 20	H. Bond & Co., cotton manufacturers, Milton Mill, Mule Street, Faulgh, Bolton.	Major Heskett, J. Knowles, and W. Smith, Esqs., Bolton Town Hall.	Failing to enter in register in prescribed form, &c., two female young persons and a child.	1 0 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 20	H. Bond & Co., cotton manufacturers, Milton Mill, Mule Street, Faulgh, Bolton.	Major Heskett, J. Knowles, and W. Smith, Esqs., Bolton Town Hall.	Employing a female young person and failing to obtain a surgical certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child and failing to obtain a surgical certificate of fitness.	- -	0 8 0	Withdrawn at suggestion of Bench on payment of costs.
"	Arthur Bromley, cotton manufacturer, Folds Mill, Turner Bridge, Bolton.	" "	(1.) Employing a female young person during a meal hour.	- -	- -	Mr. Bromley summoned the weavers, the two young persons. I proved my case.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a female young person during a meal hour.			
"	Jane Hammond, weaver, 144, Waterloo Street.	" "	The person actually committing the offence alleged against Mr. Bromley.	0 2 6	- -	Without costs. I applied for costs in my case against Mr. Bromley, and the Justices decided they had no power to order such costs.
"	Mary Jane Bentley, weaver, 10, Westbury Street.	" "	The person actually committing the offence alleged against Mr. Bromley.	0 2 6	- -	
Feb. 26	E. H. Brown, milliner, 93, East Bank Street, Southport.	The Mayor (Dr. Wood), T. Thorneley, W. Sutton, Esqs., Colonel Heskett, Dr. Thomas, and others, Cambridge Hall, Southport.	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Monday 22nd January, that being the day substituted for the Saturday half holiday.	0 10 0	1 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 2	R. Johnson & Co., Limited, letter-press printers and bookbinders, The Visitor Office, Lord Street, Southport, the Visitor Journal.	R. Nicholson, G. H. Thorneley, W. Sutton, J. Atkinson, H. Robinson, W. Hoyhton, Esqs., Town Hall Southport.	(1) Employing a young person for more than seven days without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 13 6	The Justices remarked there were no mitigating circumstances except that the firm promised amendment for the future.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing a young person for more than seven days without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(3.) Employing a child and young person for more than seven days without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(4.) Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday the 10th March.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(5.) Employing a child and failing to obtain certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	John Hayes Valiant, coachmaker, Hallsall's Row, Manchester Road, Southport.	,, ,,	Failing to cause his child M. Valiant, to attend school when employed in Messrs. R. Johnson and Co.'s. factory.	- -	0 5 6	This man was entirely misled by the firm, I did not press the firm to pay even the costs. I must remark they have behaved well.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 5	William Hilton, cotton spinner, Bow Street Mill, Bow Street, Bolton-le-Moors.	T. Walmsley and R. Stockdale, Esqs., Bolton Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing four females during a meal hour.	0 10 0	1 15 6	Fine in first case. The others withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 11	Elizabeth Darwin (widow) Wrighlington.	The Rev. J. C. Goggins, A. R. Bolton and S. C. de Trafford, Esqs., Croston Petty Sessions.	Failing to send his child William to school when employed in T. Mawdsley's workshop on 28th February.	0 0 6	0 13 6	
„	David Beadsworth, farmer, Mawdsley.	„ „	Failing to send his daughter Martha to school when employed in T. Mawdsley's workshop on 28th February.	0 0 6	1 1 6	
„	John Turner, collier, Mossy Lee, Wrighlington, near Wigan.	„ „	Failing to send his stepson, John Haydoch, to school when employed in W. Carter's workshop.	0 0 6	0 16 6	
May 4	George Taylor, boatman, Orrells Lane, Burscough, near Ormskirk.	C. P. Symonds, J. Lightbown, R J. Wood, and R. P. Tomlinson, Esqs., Ormskirk County Petty Sessions.	Failing to send his child Ellen to school when employed in John Whittle's workshop on 23rd February and 19th March.	0 10 0	1 1 0	
„	Francis Jones, sawyer, Mill Lane, Burscough, near Ormskirk.	„ „	Failing to send his child George to school when employed in John Whittle's workshop on 23rd February and 19th March.	0 5 0	0 19 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 12	Brown Bros., drapers, milliners, and dressmakers, London Street, Southport.	W. Sutton, Hobson, Houghton, Stephenson, Robinson, and Dr. Thomas, Esqs., Town Hall, Southport.	(1.) Employing a female young person on Good Friday and Easter Monday.	0 5 0	0 10 0	There were really 12 cases, but two were sufficient to vindicate the law, as this was the first prosecution of the kind.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a female young person on Good Friday and Easter Monday.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
" 13	Joseph Constantine, cotton spinner, Melrose Mill, Gilnow, Bolton.	Edward Cross, Esq., by consent, as a second Justice could not be obtained, and Mr. Constantine was anxious to have the cases settled, Little Bolton Town Hall, Haulgh.	Employing nine females during the period of employment allowed for a meal, to wit, dinner, on the 3rd May.	1 2 6	4 10 0	
" 28	Eli Cranshaw, confectioner and baker, 30, Belmont Street, Southport.	The Mayor (D. Wood), J. Atkinson, W. Sutton, J. R. Stephenson, J. L. Hordern, W. Thomas, Esqs., Town Hall, Southport.	Employing a male young person under 17 years of age before 6 a.m. in the making, preparing, baking, and finishing of confectionery to wit, at 4.30 a.m.	2 0 0	0 11 6	The Bench remarking Defendant had been fully cautioned.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 4	The Wigan Spinning Co., Limited, Pennyhurst Mill, Walgate, Wigan.	H. Park (Mayor), James Smith, W. Crompton, M. Benson, and E. H. Monks, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	1. Employing Maggie Baron, and failing to obtain a certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	2. Employing same child before and after on the same day.	- -	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.
"	" "	" "	3. Failing to enter particulars of employment of child, Peter Ruddy, also of Elizabeth White, &c.	- -	0 13 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.
"	" "	" "	4. Failing to obtain school certificate of Elizabeth White.	0 5 0	0 17 0	
"	" "	" "	5. Failing to obtain school certificate of Patrick Ruddy.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
"	David Baron, collier, 14a, Vauxhall Road, Scholes, Wigan.	" "	Failing to cause his child, Maggie Baron, to attend school.	0 0 6	0 16 6	Costs heavy, so I asked only for a a small fine. I thought it hard on the man, though legally liable. He lives apart from his wife and children, and has done for eight years.
"	George Cowburn, chair manufacturer, Leigh Street, Wigan.	" "	1. Employing Thomas Hilton without obtaining surgical certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 4	George Cowburn, chair manufacturer, Leigh Street, Wigan.	H. Park (Mayor), James Smith, W. Crompton, M. Benson, and E. H. Monks, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	2. Failing to obtain school certificate of attendance of same child.	0 1 0	0 8 6	
„ 18	J. and W. Fletcher, brick manufacturers, Tong Moor, Bolton.	Joseph Crook, Esq., by consent, Little Bolton Town Hall.	(1.) Failing to enter particulars of a person employed.	- -	0 6 6	Paid by Defendant on my withdrawing this summons. Penalty and costs as paid, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, quite sufficient.
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Failing to obtain surgical certificate of same.	0 2 6	0 13 6	
„	James Dowling, journeyman baker, 1, Kirkless Street, Wigan.	R. F. Hopwood and M. Benson, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	Failing to cause his daughter Lucy to attend school when employed in the bakehouse of John Fairhurst.	0 2 6	1 1 0	
„ 29	R. C. Haworth & Co., Marshbrook Mill, Castle Hill, Hendly.	A. C. Smithurst and J. Eckersley, Esqs., County Police Court, Wigan.	Employing on the 13th June instant at 5.54 o'clock in the morning 10 females and young persons.	1 10 0	4 16 6	Convictions in three cases. The other seven withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.
July 6	William Riding, builder, Burscough Street, Ormskirk.	E. Musgrove, D. Symonds, J. Welsby, R. P. Tomlinson, R. J. Wood, and T. Lightbound, Esqs., County Police Court, Ormskirk.	Failing to enter particulars of three young persons in his employ.	- -	0 6 6	I deemed one penalty sufficient, as Mr. Riding is a very respectable townsman, and the default was made by his son. The Justices in adopting this suggestion, asked if he had promised to be more careful in future, and directed Mr. Riding himself to personally superintend these matters.
„	„ „	„ „	Failing to obtain surgical certificate of fitness for three young persons.	0 5 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 9	William Finch, rope maker, back of Woodso' Mill, off Caroline Street, Wigan.	J. Wall, J. Marsden, and R. Lea, Esqs., Wigan Borough Police Court.	(1.) Employing a child, John Rigby, before dinner and after dinner of same day on 13th June.	- -	0 9 0	Defendant pleaded guilty. As he and his mother are very poor, costs were sufficient.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a child, Thomas Whittle, and failing to produce certificate of school attendance.	- -	0 9 0	
"	James Rigby, collier, 2, Faggy Lane, Chapel Lane, Wigan.	" "	Failing to cause his son, John Rigby, to attend school in accordance with the Act on 18th June, when employed in Mr. Finch's rope walk.	0 1 0	0 5 0	
" 11	Daniel Donovan, labourer in iron works, 38b, Lupton Street, Bolton.	R. Stockdale and W. Nicholson, Esqs., Town Hall Bolton.	For failing to cause his child, John Donovan, to attend school when employed in the factory of Thomas Bromley.	0 5 0	0 19 0	
" 13	John Heaton, collier, Heath Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	J. C. Eckersley and R. Ffarington, Esqs., County Police Court, Wigan.	Failing to cause his child, Margaret Heaton, to attend school when employed in the dressmaking establishment of James Naylor, Ashton-in-Makerfield, on 11th June last.	- -	0 16 6	Order only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s, d.	
July 14	John Evans and John McClure, drapers, dressmakers, and milliners, 1, Bridge Street, Earlestown.	R. Houghton and A. McCorquodale, Esqs., Newton - le - Willows Town Hall.	Employing before 8 a.m. on morning of the 14th June six females and young persons.	3 0 0	5 2 0	Previously convicted on 31st April 1882 at Wigan for employing females on day substituted for Saturday after 4 p.m.
,,	Mary Ann Ince, draper and milliner, &c., 32, Market Street, Earlestown.	,, ,,	(1.) Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Saturday 9th June.	0 10 0	1 4 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Failing to affix Abstract on 14th June.	0 5 0	0 10 0	Prosecuted for this offence as two females were employed before 8 a.m. on 14th June and no Abstract.
,,	The Earlestown Licensed Victualler's Aërated Water Co.	,, ,,	(1.) Failing to enter particulars of a child, Thomas English.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Failing to obtain surgical certificate of same.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(3.) Failing to produce certificate of school attendance of same on 12th June.	0 10 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M, Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 14	Thomas English, collier, 25, Legh Street, Earlestown.	R. Haughton and A. McCorquodale, Esqs., Newton - le - Willows, Town Hall.	Failing to cause his child, Thomas English, to attend school when employed in the above factory.	0 5 0	0 17 0	Given a month to pay in, as the Defendant has been hurt down the pit.
„ 16	Mary Ann Donoghue, 1, Bridgwater Street, Wigan, weaver in Messrs. W. Woods and Sons' mill, Wigan.	R. F. Hopwood, J. Marsden, and J. Neville, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	Employing a child, Elizabeth Helen Green, before one and after one on the 14th June.	0 1 0	1 0 0	
„	J. and R. Lomax, Bolton -	Arthur Grey and James Knowles, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	(1.) Failing to produce certificate of school attendance of John Owen.	0 2 6	0 17 6	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Failing to produce certificate of school attendance of William James Hayes.	0 2 6	0 17 6	
„	Thomas Owen, skip maker, 19, Morris Street, Bolton.	„ „	Failing to cause his child to attend school when employed at J. and R. Lomax's heald factory.	0 0 6	0 14 6	
Aug. 30	Joseph Ballard, rope and twine maker, Miry Lane, Wigan.	R. F. Hopwood and J. Nevile, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	(1.) Employing a child before and after dinner of the same day on 10th August.	0 2 6	0 14 6	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Employing same child and failing to obtain certificate of school attendance on 10th August.	0 2 6	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 30	Wm. Abbatt, collier, 8, Lea Street, Miry Lane, Wigan.	R. F. Hopwood and J. Neville, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	Failing to send his child John to school when employed in J. Ballard's rope walk on 10th August.	0 2 6	0 9 6	
"	Richard Lucas, corporation labourer, 3, Banks Yard, Millgate, Wigan.	" "	Failing to send his stepson, Thomas Whittle, to school when employed in the workshop of T. L. Gee on 2nd August.	0 2 6	0 15 6	
"	John Burgess, collier, 72, Miry Lane, Wigan.	" "	Failing to send his son, William Burgess, when employed in J. Ballard's rope walk on 10th August.	- -	0 5 0	I withdrew this case. There are nine in family, and the father only earning four days per week wage. On 20th instant the elder brother was frightfully mutilated in the mill of Wigan Spinning Co.
" 31	John James Poole, pick shaft maker, Ellesmere Street Saw Mills, Ellesmere Street, Hindley, near Wigan.	H. Woodcock and J. C. Eckersley, Esqs., Wigan County Police Court.	(1.) Employing a young person, Charles Taylor, without obtaining a surgical certificate of fitness on 1st August.	0 10 0	0 17 6	
"	" "	"	(2.) Employing a child, Matthew Dunn, without obtaining a certificate of school attendance on 1st August.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	Matthew Dunn, sawyer, 11, Britannia Bridge, Ince, near Wigan.	" "	Failing to send his child, M. Dunn, to school when employed in J. Poole's saw mill on 1st August.	- -	0 7 6	I did not press on account of Defendant's physical inability to do much work, and poverty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 31	Richard Pennington, jun., Hindley Twist Co., Low Mill, Hindley, near Wigan.	H. Woodcock and J. C. Eckersley, Esqs., Wigan County Police Court,	Employing seven females before six in the morning on the 10th July.	7 0 0	5 8 6	
Sept. 10	John Smith, wringer manufacturer, Rowbottom Square, Wigan.	W. Roocroft and M. Benson, Esqs., Borough Police Court.	(1.) Failing to enter particulars of young persons employed in his factory.	- -	0 5 0	Ordered to pay costs only.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a young person more than time allowed, and failing to obtain surgical certificate of fitness.	- -	0 11 0	
" 21	R. Johnson, aërated water manufacturer, Ince Mineral Water Works, Hall Street, Ince, near Wigan.	Rev. H. St. George and H. Walmsley, Esq., County Police Court, Wigan.	(1.) Employing three male young persons on Sunday the 26th August.	1 0 0	1 18 0	In one case ordered to pay costs only.
"	William Warburton, collier, Belle Green Lane, Ince.	" "	Allowing his son William to be employed in R. Johnson's factory on Sunday the 26th August.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Edward Carr, collier, 39, Chancery Lane, Wigan.	" "	Allowing his son Edward to be employed in R. Johnson's factory on Sunday the 26th August.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Wm. Anderton, joiner, 110, Manchester Road, Ince, near Wigan.	" "	Allowing his son Anthony to be employed in R. Johnson's factory on Sunday the 26th August.	- -	0 7 6	Ordered to pay costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 24	Robert Leather, reed manufacturer, Mansley's Passage, 17, King Street, Leigh.	J. Hayes, A. Burrows, C. Eckersley, J. Hartley, Esqs., and Dr. Booth, Leigh County Police Court.	(1.) Employing a child, George Sinclair, before dinner and after on the same day, viz., 22nd August.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Failing to enter the particulars of children and young persons in his employment.	- -	0 10 0	Ordered to pay costs only.
,,	John Sinclair, 30, Broun Street, Leigh.	,, ,,	Allowing his child George to be employed before dinner and after on the same day, viz., 22nd August.	0 5 0	0 18 0	
Oct. 11	Eli Dyson, cotton spinner, Brookhouse Mill, Worsley Road, Little Hulton.	A. Barnes and Cross Ormerod, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Failing to produce certificate of school attendance of three children.	1 0 0	1 3 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	John Bevin, collier, 188, Bolton Road, Walkden.	,, ,,	Failing to send his child Richard to school.	0 5 0	- -	Costs remitted.
,,	David Grundy, collier, 29, off Worsley Road, Little Hulton.	,, ,,	Same offence with his daughter Ellen Grundy.	0 2 6	- -	Costs remitted.
,,	Patrick Gibbons, labourer, Court off old Hall Street, Kearsley.	,, ,,	Same offence with his son Thomas Gibbons.	0 7 6	- -	Costs remitted.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 11	James Oaks, brickmaker, Stoneclough Road, Stoneclough.	A. Barnes and Cross Ormerod, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Failing to enter particulars of child, Wm. Henry Leach, employed in his brick croft.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Failing to produce certificate of school attendance of same child.	- -	0 11 6	
,,	Henry Leach, fireman down pit, Stoneclough Road.	,, ,,	Failing to cause his child William Henry Leach to attend school.	0 5 0	- -	Costs remitted.
,,	Michael Murray, hawker, 58, Irving Street, Bolton.	,, ,,	Failing to cause his daughter Annie Murray to attend school.	0 2 0	0 18 0	This was considered a much worse case.
,, 19	James Morris, clogger, Eddleston Lane, Brynn, near Wigan.	Horace Mayhew, Esq., County Police Court, Wigan. By consent. Only one Justice to be obtained, neither Defendant or myself wished to come next Friday.	(1.) Employing a male young person after 8 p.m. on 14th September named John Houghton.	- -	0 12 0	I did not press as it was a warning case and costs were heavy and quite sufficient.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Same for a male young person named James Sutton.	- -	0 12 0	
,, 22	Peter Johnson, fustian cutter, New Church, Culcheth, near Warrington.	John Hayes, J. Hartley, and A. Fletcher, Esqs., Leigh Police Court.	Employing three female young persons after 6 p.m. on 27th September.	3 0 0	2 17 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 29	Henry Hurst, cotton spinner, Brook Mill, Worsley Road, Little Hulton.	W. Whittam, W. W. B. Hulton, and J. Knowles, Esqs., County Police Court, Little Bolton Town Hall.	Employing seven children, female and male young persons, during the period allowed for a meal, dinner, &c., at 12.8 a.m. noon.	1 15 0	3 17 0	
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland.			
1882. Dec. 7	John Todd, Rutherglen Rope Works, near Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing six children without having obtained certificates of fitness for them.	3 0 0	0 17 2	
"	" "	" "	Failing to keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars registers of the same six children.	0 15 0		
"	" "	" "	Failing to obtain certificates of school attendance for four of the same children.	- -	- -	Withdrawn, costs paid by Respondent.
1883. Jan. 30	Stevenson, McKellar, & Co. bleachers and finishers, Newlandsfields, Pollokshaws.	Sheriff Cowan, County Buildings, Paisley.	(1.) Employing five women between 10 and 11 o'clock at night on 29th December 1883.	5 0 0	1 14 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing one woman at 8 o'clock in the evening on 29th December, 1883.	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.			
Jan. 30	The Gateside Printing Company, calico printers, Barrhead.	Sheriff Cowan, County Buildings, Paisley.	Employing one female young person and two male young persons at ten minutes past eleven o'clock at night on 12th January 1883.	3 0 0	1 2 0	
Feb. 1	J. and J. Smith, letterpress printers, &c., 64, Gordon Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, County Buildings, Wilson Street, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing a child and two young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 16 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing two children without having obtained certificates of school attendance.	1 0 0		
,, 23	Crockett & Co., lithographers, &c., Howard Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing Isabella Cunningnam (young person) without a certificate of fitness.	0 15 0	0 13 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Same offence in the case of Elizabeth White (young person).	0 15 0		
,,	Scott and Gibson, glass bottle manufacturers, Springbank, Glasgow.	,, ,,	(1.) Employing John Gillespie (a child) without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 8	
,,	,, ,,	,,	(2.) Same offence in the case of James Carty (young person).	0 10 0		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(3.) Employing John Gillespie (a child) in that part of the factory where the melting of glass was being carried on.	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1883. Feb. 28	A. M. Allan & Co., glass manufacturers, Maryhill, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriffs Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing three young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 16 2	
,,	Shaw and McInnes, iron founders, Firhill Iron Works, Glasgow.	,, ,,	(1.) Employing a child and a young person without having obtained certificates of fitness.	0 13 4	0 15 8	Mr. Shaw appeared and explained that these boys had been engaged by the moulders unknown to the firm. The Sheriff therefore took a lenient view of the offence.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	0 6 8		
Mar. 3	Stevenson, McKellar, & Co., bleachers and finishers, Newlandsfield, Pollockshaws.	Sheriff Cowan, Sheriff Court, Paisley.	Employing nine females after 6 p.m. on 16th February 1883.	27 0 0	1 16 0	As Stevenson and McKellar had been convicted of a similar offence only a month before the Sheriff on this occasion inflicted the full penalty.
,,	Duncan MacDougall, clerk in Stevenson and McKellar's, Bleach Works, Pollokshaws.	,, ,,	Attempting to obstruct Mr. J. S. Maitland, H.M. Inspector of Factories, in the execution of his duty by telling the women not to give their names when requested by Mr. Maitland to do so on the evening of the 16th February 1883.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
,, 7	John Marshall and Sons, iron founders, Glasgow Tube Works, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing Joseph Brown, aged 14 years, from 6 o'clock in the morning until ten minutes to nine o'clock at night on Friday 2nd February 1883.	0 10 0	0 15 2	This boy stated (and it was admitted by Mr. Marshall) that by order of the furnace-man he was to have worked all night, and up to 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, about 30 hours.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing the same Joseph Brown without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1813.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 7	Macrone and Company, printers, St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing William Maguire and John Diamond, both 15 years of age, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night every day during the week ending the 27th January 1883.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing Robert Rutherford (young person) from 6.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. on 2nd February 1883.	0 10 0		
"	J. Campbell and Sons, glass manufacturers, Claythorn Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing three young persons and children without having obtained certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 14 10	
"	The Steel Company of Scotland (Limited), steel manufacturers, Blochairn Steel Works, Glasgow.	" "	(1.) Employing James Petrie (a child) at a hot saw from 6 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday the 6th February until 6 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday the 7th February, or deducting short periods for meals, and a rest of three hours during Tuesday night when the machine broke down, but the boy did not leave the works, for a period of about 30 hours continuously.	0 15 0	0 15 2	The offences were admitted, but it was urged that the child was employed without the knowledge of the Company. I pressed for the full penalty, stating that it was the worst case I had ever detected, also stating that the child had been employed full time for about six months, with the exception of about 10 weeks when he was off work through having lost his fingers in a machine. The Sheriff said that a big company like this could have no object in breaking the law, and inflicted the very small penalty noted.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing the same James Petrie without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 15 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 7	William Thomson, gateman at the Blochairn Steel Works.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow,	(1.) Conniving at the illegal employment of his stepson, James Petrie (a child), during the days and night of 6th and 7th February, as stated in previous case against Steel Company of Scotland.	0 10 0	0 11 8	Thomson pleaded that he only earned 20*s.* a week, and that he had six children, of whom this was the only one able to work. Costs paid by Crown at Sheriff's request.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to cause his step-child, James Petrie, employed in the Blochairn Steel Works to attend school.	0 10 0		
Apr. 12	James Bathgate & Co., brass and copper workers, Scarlow Street, Port Glasgow.	Honorary Sheriff Substitute John Thomson, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Greenock.	Employing two young persons and one child without having obtained certificates of fitness.	0 7 6	1 9 0	
" 24	James Turnbull, wood turner, 22, Elliott Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 13 10	
"	David Fulton, calico printers' engraver, 24, Ark Lane, Glasgow.	" "	Employing four females at twenty minutes past eight o'clock on the evening of 6th April 1883.	1 10 0	0 12 4	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 2	Glasgow Iron Company, bar iron and plate manufacturers, Motherwell Iron Works.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Hamilton.	(1.) Employing John Williams, aged 14 years, from 6 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday the 14th March until midday on Thursday 15th March, or for 18 consecutive hours.	1 0 0		The first hearing of these four cases took place on 10th April, each of the Defendants was represented by a lawyer. The lawyers took technical objections to the way in which the complaints were framed. The Sheriff said he would take time to consider these objections, and adjourned the further hearing until 13th April. On 13th I appeared with Mr. Borland, writer, Glasgow, and it was then stated that at the previous hearing the officers of the Court had taken no note of the defences, and written no formal adjournment of the diet, the Defendent's lawyers again took objection to these irregularities, and the hearing was further adjourned until 2nd May when the Defendants were convicted.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing Robert McCrum, aged 13 years, from 6 a.m. until 2 p.m. on Monday 19th March, and again from 6 p.m. the same day until 6 a.m. on Tuesday 20th March, or for 20 hours out of 24.	2 0 0	2 7 9	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(3.) Employing Robert McCrum without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0		
,,	David Colville, iron and steel manufacturers, Dalzell Iron Works, Motherwell.	,, ,,	(1.) Employing Daniel Patterson, aged 14 years, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock midnight on Monday the 19th March, and again from 6 a.m. until 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 20th March, or for 30 hours out of 36.	2 0 0	2 2	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing Peter Byrne, aged 15 years, from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. on Monday 12th March, and again from 6 p.m. on the same day until 5 a.m. on Tuesday 13th March, or for 18 out of 24 hours.	1 0 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 2	Clydesdale Iron Company manufacturers of boiler plates, &c., Clydesdale Iron Works, Mossend.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, County Buiidings Hamilton.	Employing Patrick Hart, aged 15 years, on Tuesday the 20th March from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock midnight.	2 0 0	2 3 10	
"	Mossend Iron Company, Mossend Iron Works, Mossend.	" "	Employing Thomas Nelson, aged 14 years, from 6 a.m. on Wednesday the 21st March until 4 p.m. on Thursday 22nd March, or for 34 consecutive hours.	- -	- -	Adjourned at request of Defendants until 5th May.
May 5	Mossend Iron Company, Mossend Iron and Steel Works, Mossend, Lanarkshire.	" "	Employing Thomas Nelson, aged 14 years, from six o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 21st of March, until four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 22nd of March, or for 34 consecutive hours.	Conviction only.	Costs paid by Crown.	This case had been adjourned three times. It was now proved beyond a doubt that the boy had worked from 6 a.m. on Wednesday until 4 p.m. on Thursday, when ordered out of the works by me. But it was stated that he had worked at night of his own accord, and that the man who employed him at night was not aware he had been working with a different man during the day, nor did the man who employed him on Thursday know he had worked all Wednesday night. The Sheriff decided to give a conviction only, refusing to allow costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 1	John Spence and Sons, brassworker, Louden Street, Airdrie.	Sheriff W. L. Mair, County Buildings, Airdrie.	Employing three young persons more than seven week days without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 18 0	
July 5	Dunn and Liddell, bookbinders, 57, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, County Buildings, Wilson Street, Glasgow.	Employing four female young persons without certificates of fitness on 9th June 1883.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
"	Lyon & Co., calanderers and packers, 9, Frederick Lane, Glasgow.	" "	Employing four females at 9.20 p.m. on Saturday the 9th June 1883.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
"	McNaught, Bros., & Co., drapers, &c., 100, 108, Cowcaddens Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing four women in millinery at 10.30 p.m. on Saturday 16th June 1883.	2 0 0	0 13 10	
"	Roche and Johnstone, milliners, &c., 473, Gallowgate, Glasgow.	" "	Employing six females at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday the 16th June 1883.	0 15 0	0 17 4	
"	Euphemia Ferguson, milliner, 527, Gallowgate, Glasgow.	" "	Employing three females at 9.5 p.m. on Saturday the 16th June 1883.	0 7 6	0 10 4	
"	Agnes Smith, milliner, 137, Cowcaddens, Glasgow.	" "	Employing four females at 10.15 p.m. on Saturday the 16th June 1883.	1 0 0	0 12 10	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 5	John Henderson, draper, 217, Cowcaddens Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, County Buildings, Wilson Street, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing three females at 10.35 p.m. on Saturday the 16th June 1883.	1 10 0	0 12 4	The charge of obstruction was not pressed by H.M. Inspector, but the Sheriff severely reprimanded Henderson for his conduct.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Attempting to obstruct H.M. Inspector of Factories, J. S. Maitland, by causing the lights in the work-room to be extinguished.	- -		
" 6	William Black and Son, brickmakers, Whiterigg, Airdrie.	Sheriff Mair, Court House, Airdrie.	Employing two girls under the age of 16 years in the manufacture of bricks.	1 0 0	1 4 0	
"	John Glen, calico printer, Glengowan, near Airdrie.	" "	Employing six boys at a quarter to twelve o'clock on the night of the 5th June 1883.	6 0 0	2 2 0	
" 12	Currie, Rae, & Co., drapers, &c., Ailsa Buildings, Ayr.	Sheriff W. A. Orr Paterson, County Buildings, Ayr.	Employing 18 females in millinery and dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday 23rd June 1883.	9 0 0	1 13 0	
"	Agnes Miller, dressmaker, Winton Buildings, Ayr.	" "	Employing five females in dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday 23rd June 1883.	2 10 0	0 13 0	
"	David Sibbald, draper, &c., 80, High Street, Ayr.	" "	Employing three females in millinery after 4 p.m. on Saturday 23rd June 1883.	1 0 0	0 14 0	One case withdrawn.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 12	William Hamilton, draper, 57, High Street, Ayr.	Sheriff W. A. Orr-Paterson, County Buildings, Ayr.	Employing nine females in dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday 23rd June 1883.	4 10 0	0 17 0	
"	David Young, draper, &c., 139, High Street, Ayr.	" "	Employing seven females in dressmaking and millinery after 4 p.m. on Saturday 23rd June 1883.	3 10 0	0 15 0	
"	David E. Couperthwaite, draper, &c., 175, High Street, Ayr.	" "	(1.) Employing two females in millinery after 4 p.m. on Wednesday (the day substituted for Saturday) 20th June 1883.	0 10 0	0 10 0	One case withdrawn.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing five females in dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday 23rd June.	2 10 0	0 13 0	
" 24	John L. Scott, draper, Church Crescent, Dumfries.	Sheriff D. B. Hope, County Buildings, Dumfries.	Employing six females in dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday 30th June 1883.	6 0 0	0 15 6	
"	William Lauder, draper, 65, High Street, Dumfries.	" "	Employing two females in millinery after 4 p.m. on Saturday 30th June 1883.	2 0 0	0 9 0	
"	Charles Wallace, draper, 11, High Street, Dumfries.	" "	Employing two females in millinery after 4 p.m. on Saturday 30th June 1883.	2 0 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 24	Robert Barbour, draper, &c., 133, High Street, Dumfries.	Sheriff D. B. Hope, County Buildings, Dumfries.	Employing three females in dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday 30th June 1883.	3 0 0	0 10 0	
"	Robertson and Dickson, drapers, &c., Church Crescent, Dumfries.	" "	Employing three females in dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday 30th June 1883.	3 0 0	0 10 0	
"	William McGowan, draper, &c., 59, Plain Stones, Dumfries.	" "	Employing four females in millinery after 4 p.m. on Saturday 30th June 1883.	4 0 0	0 12 0	
Aug. 17	John Hunter, rivet-maker, Sunnyside, Coatbridge.	Before Sheriff Mair, County Buildings, Airdrie.	Employing without certificates of fitness and without certificates of school attendance, John McIntosh, child, William Menzies, child.	3 0 0	1 1 6	
"	William Stevenson, iron worker, Whifflet.	" "	Conniving at the illegal employment of his child, Alexander Stevenson, in the Speedwell Iron Works.	- -	- -	Defendant failed to appear. The Sheriff directed a warrant to be issued for his apprehension, and adjourned the case until 28th August.
" 20	James Goldie and Son, Shawfield Brick Works, Rutherglen Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Guthrie, Sheriff Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing three male young persons without certificates of fitness.	- -	- -	Defendants were represented by an agent. The Sheriff adjourned the case for the personal appearance of a member of the firm.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 21	Bell and Hornsby, brickmakers, Polmadie Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Cowan, Sheriff Court, Paisley.	Employing a female under 16 years of age in their brickworks.	- -	- -	Manager of Works appeared. Sheriff adjourned the case for personal attendance of a member of the firm.
"	Alexander Thomson, brickmaker, Crossbank Brick Works, Polmadie, Glasgow.	" "	(1.) Employing a girl under 16 years of age in their brickworks.	1 10 0	1 17 0	
"	" "	" "	(2 and 3.) Employing two male young persons without certificates of fitness.			
"	Stevenson Brothers, brick makers, Polmadie Brick Works, Rutherglen Road, Glasgow.	" "	(1.) Employing a girl under 16 years of age in their brickworks.	1 10 0	1 18 0	
"	" "	" "	(2 and 3.) Employing a child and a male young person without certificates of fitness.			
" 23	James Goldie and Son, Shawfield Brick Works, Rutherglen Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing three male young persons without certificates of fitness.	- -	- -	Defendants again failed to appear personally. Hearing further adjourned by Sheriff.
" 29	Bell and Hornsby, brickmakers, Polmadie Road, Glasgow.	Honorary Sheriff Substitute Dunn, Sheriff Court, Paisley.	Employing a female under 16 years of age in their brickworks.	1 10 0	1 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug 30	James Goldie and Son, Shawfield Brick Works, Rutherglen Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Chambers, Glasgow.	Employing three male young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 16 2	
Sept. 14	John Porter, brickmaker, London Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Lees, County Buildings, Wilson Street, Glasgow.	Employing two male young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 16 8	
"	John Murray, brickmaker, Maryhill.	" "	Employing Susannah Clark, aged 13 years, in his brick-works.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	Joseph Clark, engineman, 18, Gairbraid Avenue, Maryhill.	" "	Conniving at the illegal employment of his child, Susannah Clark, in John Murray's brick-works.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	Jack and Carrick, letter-press printers, 62, Argyle Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing four male young persons without certificates of fitness.	4 0 0	1 3 0	
"	Alexander Ritchie & Co., confectioners, 71, Richard Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing six female young persons without certificates of fitness.	4 0 0	2 6 10	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 26	Willis, Nelson, & Co., wholesale warehousemen, 28 to 32, Miller Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Spens, County Buildings, Wilson Street, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing four women in millinery after ten o'clock at night on Monday 3rd September, 1883.	4 0 0	2 7 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Failing to enter in over-time register and to send notice to Inspector of over-time worked by milliners on Monday the 3rd September, 1883.	4 0 0		
Oct. 5	William Stevenson, collier, Kirk Street, Whifflet.	Sheriff Mair, County Buildings, Airdrie.	Conniving at the illegal employment of his child, Alexander Stevenson, in the Speedwell Iron Works, Whifflet.	0 1 0	2 8 6	In this case the certificate of birth was altered and the boy obtained full-time employment although only 12 years of age. As the hearing had been three times adjourned and the costs were very heavy, I only asked for a nominal penalty to carry costs.
" 23	Anderson and Henderson, packing case makers, 77, West Scotland Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow.	Sheriff Cowan, County Buildings, Paisley.	(1.) Employing seven male young persons and two children without certificates of fitness.	10 0 0	3 8 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Failing to keep a register of the children and young persons employed in their factory.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 6	Hattersley and Falding, Snider Works, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Police Court.	Employing a young person without having procured a certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 9 0	Defendants had been previously convicted for a similar offence, and in this occasion the young person was sent out of the room during my inspection.
Nov. 7	Michael Cain, parent, Harley, Wentworth.	Thos. Jeffcock, J.P., and W.P. Milner, J.P., Esqs., West Riding Court, Town Hall, Sheffield.	Permitting his child to be illegally employed on full-time.	- -	0 10 6	Michael Cain obtained full time employment for his son by the production of a certificate signed by the Superintendent Registrar at Rotherham, showing the boy to be two years older than he really is. This certificate after much trouble I discovered belonged to an elder cousin. I called at Registrar's office in Rotherham, showed the false and the real certificate, and heard no more about it. To day Defendant brought a letter from the Registrar to the Magistrates clerk saying that the mistake had been in his office, that the clerks had filled in the certificate presented by Cain without asking the names of the parents. Cain, who cannot read, says he was uncertain as to his son's age, and that he relied upon the information given by the Registrar. Under these circumstances the case was withdrawn.
1883.						
Jan. 31	George Blackshaw, Market Place, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Illegally employing four women and four female young persons at the handicraft of dressmaking after 4 p.m. on Saturday January 13th.	4 0 0	3 12 0	
April 5	Alfred Baxter, boat builder, Grimsby.	H. J. Veale and Jas. Meadows, Esqs., Grimsby Police Court.	Employing a child and a young person contrary to the provisions of the Act, viz., after 8.40 p.m. on March 12.	0 2 0	1 2 0	Defendant pleaded guilty, his business is a small one, the costs were heavy, so I did not press for heavy penalties.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1881.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 19	John Bedford, rope manufacturers, Fish Dock Road, Grimsby.	Wm. Jackson, Mayor and H. J. Veale, J.P., Esqs., Grimsby Police Court.	Neglecting to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 4 0	0 11 0	The Mayor remarked that no doubt Mr. Bedford would be careful in future. As the costs were heavy he would only inflict small penalties.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting as occupier of a workshop to obtain a certificate of school attendance for two children employed by him.	0 1 0	1 9 0	
June 2	P. Waddington and Son, glass manufacturers, Mexborough.	G. B. Yarborough, J.P., and W. Warde Aldam, J.P., Esqs., Doncaster Petty Sessions Court House.	Employing a child without having procured a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 6	Mr. Waddiagton admitted the offences, he told me to day (for the first time) that domestic affliction had lately occupied his mind, I therefore did not ask for heavy penalties. The Chairman remarked that manufacturers should understand and obey the Factory Act.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child in a part of a factory in which glass melting is carried on.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
,, 4	The London Architectural Brick and Tile Co., Ness End, Barton-on-Humber.	Geo. Chas. Uppleby, Esq., J.P., and Rev. W. Wylie, J.P., Police Court, Barton-on-Humber.	Being the occupiers of a factory in which the manufacture of bricks is carried on, and in which a female young person aged 15 was employed.	0 5 0	0 15 0	A small penalty was mposed as the girls were not regularly in the employment of the Company, but had come to help a woman in their employment.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Being the occupiers of the above named factory in which a female child aged 12 was employed.	0 5 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 23	The South Yorkshire Glass Bottle Co.	H. J. Jubb, Esq., J.P., and the Rev. H. G. Jebb, J.P., Rotherham.	The employment of two children in the glass-house.	2 0 0	1 5 0	
Aug. 28 and adjourned hearing Sept. 5	Robert Proctor, draper, &c., Fargate, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby. Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Police Court.	Employing two women and three female young persons after 8 p.m. on Saturday August 11.	3 15 0	2 10 0	The women and young persons were employed from about 8.30 a.m. to 11.45 p.m. At the first hearing Mr. Proctor threw all the blame on the head dressmaker, professing entire ignorance. The Stipendiary adjourned the case to allow her to be present, she did not come, but a letter which was not read in court, was handed to the Magistrate by Mr. Procter, The Stipendiary remarked "You are both to blame," (meaning Mr. Proctor and the head dressmaker). Mr. Proctor had before been convicted, and on the declaration by the Magistrate that he would inflict a penalty of 10*s.* in each case, I pointed out that the case was a very bad one and an example necessary, the fine was then altered to 15*s.* in each case.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Bevan.*			
Nov. 7	William Mackay, draper, Inverness.	Sheriff Substitute Blair, Inverness.	Employing seven women and two young persons after 9 p.m. until 6.0 a.m. September 21st and 22nd 1882.	- -	0 11 0	The Sheriff decided the charge not proven through an informality in the complaint, this question was not raised until after proof of the charge had been concluded.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1882.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Bevan*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 24	Messrs. John Douglas and Son, Limited, fruit preservers, New Scone, Perthshire.	Sheriff Substitute Barclay, Perth.	Employing five young persons more than seven days without certificates of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	2 10 0	1 0 0	The Sheriff allowed more costs than I afterwards found were incurred, the full amount being 13*s.*, so I returned the balance, 7*s.* to the Respondents' solicitor.
1883.						
Mar. 10	William Banks Forsyth, printer, "Inverness Advertiser."	Sheriff Substitute Blair, Inverness.	Employing three women and one female young person before 6 a.m. February 23rd 1883.	1 11 0	0 5 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs, this being the first conviction in Inverness under the Factory Act, the Sheriff imposed small penalties.
Apr. 17	Lumsden and Cowley, calenderers, Dundee.	Sheriff Substitute, John Cheyne, Esq., Dundee.	(1.) Employing nine women, one young person, and one child in their calendering work at 7.40 p.m.	3 0 0	0 17 0	Five shillings imposed for each woman employed and for the young person, and 10*s.* for the the child.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Not specifying in a notice affixed in the factory the hours of employment.	- -	- -	Withdrawn, as the Respondents' solicitor produced in Court a printed notice of the hours of work and general private rules which he stated was posted in the factory.
" 20	David Reid and James Souter, rope spinners, Dundee.	" "	(1.) Employing two children, David Stewart and Robert Allan, in the rope work, full time.	1 0 0	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Bevan*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 20	David Reid and James Souter, rope spinners, Dundee.	Sheriff Substitute, John Cheyne, Esq., Dundee.	(2.) Not obtaining certificates of school attendance for said children.	- -	- -	Second charge withdrawn.
"	David Stewart (as parent), 6, Annfield Row, Dundee.	" "	Allowing his child to be employed in a workshop, without causing him to attend school.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	Robert Allan (as parent), 20, Annfield Row, Dundee.	" "	Allowing his child to be employed in a workshop without causing him to attend school.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
May 8	John M. Henderson, engigineer. King Street, Aberdeen.	John Dove Wilson, Esq., Sheriff Substitute for counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, Aberdeen.	Employing four young persons after six in the evening.	2 0 0	0 11 4	The Sheriff at first inflicted a fine of 3*l.* but on my asking for expenses, altered the fine to one of 2*l.* with expenses.
July 19	George Brown, draper Castle Street, Aberdeen.	" "	Employing one woman and three young persons after 10 p.m.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Alexander Mackay, sailmaker, Provost Blaikie's Quay, Aberdeen.	" "	Employing his child without sending him to school.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	Alexander Marr, rope spinner, Millbank Lane, Aberdeen.	" "	Employing a child full time - -	0 10 0	0 10 10	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 10	Jonathan Ross, draper, High Street, Inverness.	Sheriff Substitute, Patrick Blair, Inverness.	Employing six women and two young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
Sept. 5	David Low, jute spinner, Ann Street, Dundee.	John Cheyne, Esq., Sheriff substitute, Dundee.	(1.) Employing a child full time - -	1 0 0	0 7 3	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing same child for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 7 3	
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton.			
1882.						
Nov. 1	Myers Alsberg, tailor, 54, Moreton Street, Strangeways.	F. H. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a woman at 12.5 a.m. on the morning of 4th October 1882.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
1883.						
Jan. 10	Clayton Mill Manufacturing Co., Limited, Brunswick Mill, Canterbury Street, Blackburn.	James Hoyle, Mayor, E. Wharton, Esqs., Borough Magistrates' Court, Blackburn.	Allowing women and young persons to remain during a meal hour in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, viz.: during dinner hour on 20th December 1882.	4 0 0	2 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 8	Henry Garstang, cotton manufacturer, Cotton Hall, Darwen.	P. C. Huntingdon and Thomas Eccles, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Employing four children on Wednesday 7th February 1883, without having obtained certificates of their attendance at school.	1 0 0	1 16 0	
„ 21	John Fish, Limited, manufacturer, Primrose Mills, Livesey, Blackburn.	James Hoyle (Mayor), E. Wharton, and Thos. Bury, J.P., Esqs.. Borough Magistrates Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 13 women and young persons to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a time allowed for meals, viz., at 5.38 p.m. on Wednesday 28th February 1883.	14 0 0	4 1 0	The Magistrates fined the Defendants 2*l.* in seven cases and gave costs only in the remaining six cases.
Apr. 18	Crabtree and Riley, manufacturers. Rhoden Mill, Oswaldtwistle.	J. Brithwistle, Esq., and Major Butler-Bowden, County Magistrates Court, Blackburn.	Allowing six women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal hour, viz., at 5.36 p.m. on Wednesday 14th March 1883.	1 0 0	3 12 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
May 9	James Sharples & Co., manufacturers, Garden Street Mills, Blackburn.	H. Hoyle (Mayor), T. Bury, and E. Wharton, Esqs., Borough Magistrates Court, Blackburn.	Allowing ten women to remain during a meal hour, viz., at 8.6 a.m. in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on.	15 0 0	4 10 0	Fined 2*l.* and costs in five cases, and 1*l.* and costs in the remaining five.
„ 30	W. Walsh, shuttle maker, Thomber Street, Blackburn.	H. Hoyle (Mayor), E Wharton, and T. Bury, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing a child between the age of 10 and 13 years who had not passed the standard fixed by the school bye-laws for partial exemption from school.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	John Thompson, 48, Highfield Road, Blackburn.	„ „	Failing to cause his son, Benjamin Thompson, to attend school in accordance with the Factory Act.	- -	0 3 0	Ordered to pay costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 27	John Wilkinson and Son, manufacturers, Navigation Mill, Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Mayor) and T. Bury, Esqs., Borough Magistrates Court, Blackburn.	Allowing women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal hour, viz., at 12.35 p.m.	6 0 0	2 14 0	
"	Wm. Whittaker, dressmaker and milliner. King William Street, Blackburn.	" "	Employing women after 10 p.m. on Saturday night, 2nd June. (Tuesday substituted for Saturday.)	1 0 0	1 4 0	
" 28	Darwen Co-operative Industrial Society, Limited, dressmakers, School Street, Darwen.	Wm. Snape, Robert Entwistle, and Thos. Eccles, Esqs., Borough Magistrates Court, Darwen.	Employing five women after 10 p.m. on Saturday evening, 26th May 1833. (Tuesday substituted for Saturday.)	1 5 0	0 10 0	
July 4	James Oddie, brickmaker, Mill Hill, Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Mayor) and E. Wharton, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing a male young person, John Thomas Wilkinson, on Sunday, 3rd June 1883.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	John Richmond, brickmaker, Havelock, Blackburn.	" "	Employing a child Christopher Maudsley, on Sunday, 3rd June 1883.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	Astley and Dimmock, brickmakers, Havelock, Blackburn.	" "	Employing two young persons, John Thos. Andrews and Thos. Graham, or Wood, on Sunday, 3rd June 1883.	2 0 0	1 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 11	Nichols Brothers, manufacturers, Eanam Mill, Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Mayor) and E. Wharton, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing women to remain during a meal hour, viz., at 5.40 p.m. on 19th June, in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on.	25 10 0	9 9 0	Ten cases at 2*l.*, and 11 cases at 10*s.* each and costs.
„ 18	Albert Mill Company, Blackburn, Limited, manufacturers, Columbia Mill, Nova Scotia, Blackburn.	„ „	Allowing women to remain during a meal hour in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on.	3 10 0	3 3 0	
„ 19	John Shorrock, quarryman, 6, Grimshaw Street, Darwen.	Thomas Eccles and P. C. Huntingdon, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Not causing his child John Shorrock, to attend school.	0 2 6	0 10 6	
„	Wm. Thos. Ashton, manufacturer, Hope Mill, Darwen.	„ „	Not obtaining certificates of the attendance at school of the child John Shorrock.	- -	0 9 6	The Magistrates dismissed the case, as they thought that Defendant had taken reasonable precautions to prevent such an irregularity.
Aug. 8	John Southworth, manufacturer, Bankfield Mill, Blackburn.	E. Wharton and John Wilding, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing two women and a child at 1.13 p.m. on Saturday, 7th July 1883.	1 10 0	1 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 8	W. D. Coddington and Sons, spinners and manufacturers, Wellington Mills, Blackburn.	E. Wharton and John Wilding, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 16 women, 2 young persons, and a child to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal hour, viz., 5.39 p.m., on 9th July 1883.	24 10 0	8 11 0	10 cases at 40*s.* and nine cases at 10*s.*, and costs in all.
,, 22	St. Paul's Mill Company, Limited, manufacturers, Gladstone Mill, Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Mayor) and E. Wharton, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing seven women, one male young person, and 2 children in a manufacturing process at 12.36 p.m. on Saturday, 4th August 1883.	5 0 0	3 0 0	Five cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 19	Cherry Tree Machine Company, washing-machine makers Cherry Tree, near Blackburn.	W. Britwistle and Hy. Harrison, J.P., Esqs., County Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing on 21st August 1883 a child, James Southworth, without having obtained a certificate of the said child's attendance at school for the previous week.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Oct. 4	Ramsbottom Industrial manufacturing Company, Limited, manufacturers, Cobden Mill, Ramsbottom.	Colonel Mellor, Richard O. Walker and E. G. Wrigley, Esqs., County Police Court, Bury.	Employing certain women, young persons and children during a meal hour.	3 0 0	6 9 0	
,, 17	Nichols, Bros., manufacturers, Eanam Mills Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Mayor) and J. Lumb, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing three children in the warehouse of the mill at night, viz., at 10 p.m., on 20th September 1883.	6 0 0	1 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS,
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 17	Nichols, Bros., manufacturers, Eanam Mills Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Mayor) and J. Lumb, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing a child in the warehouse of the mill at 7 p.m. on 20th September 1883.	2 0 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child in the morning and in the afternoon of the same day.	2 0 0	0 9 0	
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett.			
Jan. 12	Solomon Joseph - -	J. Deykin and F. B. Goodman, Eqs., Public Offices, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Employing four women at 10.45 on the night of December 7th, 1882.	1 0 0	2 14 0	
Feb. 9	Frederic Penkevil, venetian blindmaker, Angelina Street, Birmingham.	G. Marris and F. B. Goodman, Esqs., Birmingham.	Employing three young persons and women after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	1 16 0	One case withdrawn at the suggestion of the Bench. The Defendant pleaded guilty in the other two cases, and denied employment in this one.
May 4	Messrs. Wm. Perks & Co., plumbers, Dale End Birmingham.	J. Whitaker Ellis, J.P., — Goodman J.P., and — Deakin, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing two young persons without registration, and without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 4	William Adams, nut and bolt manufacturer, Moor Street, Birmingham,	J. Whitaker Ellis, J.P., — Goodman, J.P., and — Deakin, J.P., Esqs., Borough Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a child without school attendance.	3 0 0	0 13 0	The Defendant had been fined for the first offence in 1881. As a heavy penalty was inflicted, I withdrew eight cases on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing eight young persons and a child without certificates of fitness.	3 0 0	3 3 0	
,,	William Wilson, nut and boltmaker, Bordesley Street, Birmingham.	,, ,,	Allowing his child to work in a factory without attending school.	0 2 6	0 13 6	A nominal penalty asked for. The Defendant pleaded illness in his family, which was held to be an additional reason for not allowing his child to mix with others at work.
,, 25	John Dome, gun manufacturer, Weaman Street.	Alderman Deakin and W. M. Ellis, Esq., Borough Police Court, Birmingham.	(1.) Employing a young person at 8.45 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing a child at 8.45 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 13 6	This child was only 10 years of age, and was employed after a full day's work in school.
,,	Frederick Williams, gun manufacturer, Weaman Street.	,, ,,	(1.) Employing a child at 8.35 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 13 6	One penalty inflicted. The second case withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing a young person at 8.35 p.m.	- -	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25	William Newman, button maker, Mott Street.	Alderman Deakin and W. M. Ellis, Esq., Borough Police, Court, Birmingham.	(1.) Neglecting to report an accident caused by machinery.	2 0 0	0 13 6	In this case a child had been injured and prevented from work for three weeks.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
"	Daniel Fownes, ivory sawyer, Alcester Street.	" "	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 0	This Defendant was in the employment of Mr. Newman, but admitted his own negligence.
July 27	John Fleming, brass-founder, 77, Barford Street, South.	G. Marris and W. M. Ellis, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Birmingham.	(1.) Allowing a young person to take a meal in a casting shop.	- -	0 11 0	Both of these charges were admitted, but as no previous case had been brought under this section of the Act, the Bench requested me to withdraw the second charge, and declined to allow costs. They, however, drew the attention of the Press to the case as a warning.
	"	" "	(2.) Allowing a young person to take a meal in a casting shop.	Withdrawn		
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong.			
Sept. 18	Messrs. Geo. Green and Sons, boot manufacturers, Granby Street, Leicester.	John Stafford (Chairman), H. E. Emberlin, and J. P. Clarke, Esqs., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing two young persons without obtaining certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	- -	20*s.* in each case to include costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1883.			*In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 2	William Hutchins, boot manufacturer.	John Sarson and H. P. Emberlin, Esqs., Police Court, Leicester.	Employing a child without producing a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	- -	To include costs.
			In the District of H.M. Inspector Quayle.			
Feb. 8	Willis & Co., playing card makers, 80, Long Acre.	F. Flowers, Esq., Police Magistrate, Bow Street Police Court.	Failing to keep prescribed register, and obtain certificates of fitness for four young persons.	4 0 0	0 18 0	Full penalty (40*s.*) inflicted for failing to keep register, and 10*s.* in each of four other cases.
„ 9	J. W. Franks, book binder, 3, Princes Street.	Thos. Barstow, Esq., Police Magistrate, Clerkenwell Police Court.	Neglecting to keep prescribed register, and to obtain certificates of fitness for two young persons under 16.	3 0 0	0 10 0	Penalty of one pound inflicted in each case.
„ 15	Peters and Sons, coach builders, 40, Seymour Place.	W. M. Cook, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marylebone Police Court.	Not keeping prescribed register, and omitting to procure certificates of fitness for three young persons under 16.	4 0 0	0 14 0	One pound penalty in each case.
Mar. 16	Robinson and Sons, printers.	T. J. Barstow, Esq., Police Magistrate, Clerkenwell Police Court.	Neglecting to keep registers of four young persons, and obtain certificates of fitness for them.	5 0 0	0 18 0	One pound penalty and costs in each case.

Appendix No. 2.

In the Twelve Months ended 31st October 1883.

Table No. I.—*Fatal Accidents and Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Causing death - - -	343	1	47	4	6	–	396	5	401
Amputation of right hand or arm	37	14	16	2	2	–	55	16	71
Amputation of left hand or arm	26	3	22	1	2	–	50	4	54
Amputation of part of right hand	228	68	163	68	28	10	419	146	565
Amputation of part of left hand	217	47	114	28	17	10	348	85	433
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	43	4	20	–	–	–	63	4	67
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - -	312	27	125	11	22	1	459	39	498
Fracture of hand or foot -	171	26	81	28	16	3	268	57	325
Injuries to head and face -	658	73	159	32	29	7	846	112	958
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - -	2962	458	1567	387	181	69	4710	914	5624
Total -	4997	721	2314	561	303	100	7614	1382	8996

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.